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THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 16, 1927

No. 8

Legislature Endorses Government's Northern Railway Policy

Staff Correspondence

The Budget Debate at Ottawa

by D. M. KENNEDY, M. P

Importance of Using Good Seed

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

How to Ship Eggs to the Pool

Alberta Poultry Pool Section

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Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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EDITORIAL

A BRITISH PRINCIPLE

When J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., in behalf of his own and the U. F. A. and Progressive groups, moved to limit the reductions in income tax proposed by the Ottawa Government to incomes of \$10,000 and under, he was seeking one means—the only means open to him—of bringing Canadian income taxation more closely in line with that of Great Britain.

In Britain the income tax is steeply graduated, so that the man of substantial means pays a much greater proportion of his income to the state than his fellow citizen whose ability to bear taxation is less.

The choice of \$10,000 by Mr. Woodsworth was arbitrary, but the private member works under strict limitations in advancing proposals of this character, and Mr. Woodsworth's method was right.

The British income tax deserves the close study of all students of Canadian finance. The subject is given little or no publicity in Canadian papers; and it is noteworthy that whenever an attempt is made in Canada to apply, in one form or another, the most progressive and economically sound of British policies, the chief opposition comes from those who are wont to proclaim most loudly their devotion to British ideals, British methods, and British traditions.

* * *

While Premier Brownlee was speaking in the Legislature on the E. D. and B. C. Railway bill, Mr. McGillivray was moved to apologize for certain expressions he had used in the debate. The apology was as creditable to the Conservative leader as the expressions had been regrettable. We believe Mr. McGillivray is too good a lawyer to adopt as his motto in legal practice: "No case: abuse the plaintiff's attorney", and he realizes that "abusing the plaintiff's attorney" should have no place in the discussion of public affairs. It is certainly not good policy in Alberta, least of all in the rural districts, where in the last Provincial general election campaign more than one political party leader created a bad impression at farmers' meetings by failure to recognize this fact.

* * *

The tone of political controversy is infinitely higher in Alberta today than at any time in the past history of the Province. But there is still a tendency to use in debate

methods and expressions which no business man would use in dealing with other business men whose attitude on a business question might differ from his own; methods, moreover, which have long been abandoned in such municipal councils as we know.

Standards which are maintained in the business and municipal world should not be too high for legislative assemblies.

* * *

Mr. Giroux, the Liberal member for Grouard, in expressing approval of the action taken by the Alberta Government in respect to the E. D. and B. C. Railway, rightly declared that the interests of the people of the Province as a whole must be given prior consideration over the interests of any one small section. The rates, he said, should not be set in the interests of a few wholesalers, if this would mean loss to the public as a whole.

* * *

THE CURRENT ISSUE

This week we publish the largest regular issue of "The U. F. A." since the foundation of the paper. The publication of a paper equal in size to any of our previous special numbers, and on an entirely profitable basis, is made possible as the result of steadily increasing recognition of the value of the paper to advertisers.

In this regular number a greater volume of advertising is in fact carried than in any of our annual Pool numbers in past years, and this by a substantial margin.

We do not intend to refer to this matter again in our editorial columns. We merely wish to point out that the value of the paper to the membership depends in large measure upon the revenue that is put into it, that under present conditions the revenue comes chiefly from advertising, and that readers who see fit to deal with "The U.F.A." advertisers will render their own organization a service by mentioning this paper when replying to the advertisements.

* * *

"ENEMIES OF THE PEACE OF THE WORLD"

Every advance made by the Chinese people towards the achievement of mastery in their own household seems to be regarded by certain of our Canadian daily papers as an affront to all foreign powers. It is refreshing, therefore, to turn to the columns of the Ottawa Citizen, which is carrying on, consistently and courageously, an editorial policy of enlightenment. In this respect the Citizen does not stand alone among Canadian dailies, but it is the most outspoken. We publish in full, on another page, its recent editorial comment on the menacing situation in the Orient.

No reader of the Citizen, which is one of the papers owned by the Southam family, could accuse it of anti-British prejudice. It has always been an advocate of close fraternal relationships between Canada and Great Britain and other nations under the British crown. But the Citizen has come to the conclusion that "the economic imperialists who simply see in Shanghai one more minor skirmish on the outposts of Empire, or a brave gesture on the part of a minority of Europeans against a foreign rabble, are enemies of the Empire and of the peace of the world."

H. W. Wood gave Vancouver business men a taste of his plain talking the other day and they are still wondering. They needn't wonder. Whatever Mr. Wood told them he thoroughly believed himself. He does not camouflage or say one thing when he really means another. Vancouverites may question Mr. Wood's conclusions but never his blunt, straightforward honesty.—Calgary Herald.

Debate on Bill to Ratify Taking Over of the E.D. and B.C. Railway Feature of Week in Alberta Legislative Assembly

Only Four Members of Assembly Support Amendment to Second Reading, Demanding That Rates Agreement Be Submitted to Railway Commissioners—L. A. Giroux, Liberal Member From North, Supports Government and Only Shaw and Webster, McGillivray and Irwin Vote for Irwin Amendment

Amendments to Game Act Discussed

Assembly Also Deals With Amendment to Domestic Animals Act for Benefit of Farmers in Dried Out Areas

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 7.—Twice in one day L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal), moved amendments to bills in committee of the whole, which amendments were thrown out by the committee without division. Both amendments were with regard to the curtailment of the powers of Ministers in administration of acts coming within their jurisdiction.

The first suggested amendment was to curtail the powers of the Minister of Agriculture in determining what areas should be leased for the purpose of fur farming. The second was to eliminate words in the Village Act whereby the Minister is vested with the power to create villages on his own motion. This took place at the evening session, and several members of the farmer side took the same view of the matter as the member for Grouard. M. C. McCool, Cochrane (U. F. A.) opposed the principle.

Discussion of the railway situation which had been slated for today was postponed one more day. A tremendous amount of work was done in the course of the day, and a large number of new bills introduced.

ALBERTA COUNSEL HAS WATCHING BRIEF

On the orders of the day Mr. McGillivray called the Premier's attention to a report in a daily paper to the effect that Alberta was represented in the Supreme Court action on Clause 17 of the Autonomy Bill, and asked if the Province had changed its policy with regard to employing counsel. The Premier replied that they had not departed from the policy laid down previously. Counsel referred to in the report were engaged merely to hold a watching brief.

Capt. Shaw, Bow Valley (Liberal leader), asked the Premier what authority W. Irvine had in making a speech as reported in Hansard to the effect that the Province of Alberta intended bringing in a bill on old age pensions in conformity with the Dominion legislation. Premier Brownlee replied that no one had been given any authority whatever by this Government to make any statement of that nature.

Quite a flow of bills were introduced for first reading. The second reading and subsequent transference to committee

The greater part of the past week in the Alberta Legislative Assembly was devoted to a debate upon the bill to ratify the taking over of the E. D. and B. C. Railway by the Alberta Government. A. A. McGillivray, in the course of an attack on the Government, used language for which he expressed regret at a later stage in the debate when Premier Brownlee was replying.

The report of Thursday's sitting of the Assembly, when the Premier dealt in an exhaustive way with the criticism which had been offered by Mr. McGillivray, Mr. Shaw and others, will be found on page 12 of this issue.

During the week an interesting debate on the Lacombe and North Western Railway took place, D. C. Breton, U. F. A. member for Leduc, moving a resolution on this matter which he subsequently withdrew.

tee of the whole was given a bill dealing with the formation of grazing areas in unorganized territory whereby settlers who remain in dried out areas may be enabled to keep sufficient stock to make it worth while to continue. This is meant to apply more particularly to the Tilley East area.

GAME ACT AMENDMENTS PROVOKE DISCUSSION

The Game Act amendments were again productive of much discussion. The bill provides one month longer season for fox. The muskrat season shall be during March and April. Beaver shall be protected up until 1935. Spearing of muskrat must be done only on special permit.

The main discussion today centred around the clauses dealing with the leasing of land and lakes for the purpose of fur farming and the sub-leasing of same by the department to the individual.

Mr. Giroux wanted the power of the Department curtailed or clauses framed in such a way that the resident trapper or farmer in the far-flung northland should be fully protected against the encroachment of fur dealers who might through a third party negotiate for the lease of such areas.

Col. Weaver, Edmonton, thought that while it was quite proper to frame regulations, this Province was away behind others with regard to the matter. While remarking that the Province of British Columbia imposed a license of 15 cents an acre, he did not think that the acquirement of revenue should be the first

consideration. He also hoped the settler would be protected.

Mr. Hoadley pointed out that the Province of B. C. were in possession of their resources. The time required to make the survey of the Province would aid in making the Department familiar with the resident trappers in the unsurveyed parts of the north. There was no intention whatever on the part of the Department to grant leases indiscriminately and unless so directed by the Legislature no issue of permits would be granted to fur dealers or others connected with that industry.

Mr. Giroux: "How can you prevent it if it is done through a third party?"

Mr. Hoadley: "How can anything be prevented?" The process of law would result in the cancellation of the permit. The Minister dilated on the splendid revenue producing proposition involved in the carrying on of a muskrat industry.

NO IMPOVERISHMENT OF LAKES

W. W. Prevey, Edmonton (Liberal), wanted the regulations to embody the principle that only 10 per cent. of the area available should be leased at the beginning, to which the Minister replied that that was the intention of the Department. Mr. Hoadley also assured the Assembly that it would be made clear that no impoverishment of the lakes would be allowed and that it would be necessary for the lessee to restock the area. He detailed the agreement between the United States and the Province with regard to sanctuary areas, and pointed out that any body of water of larger area than 100 yards to the centre was a sanctuary area.

Mr. Giroux insisted that the clauses be allowed to stand until some agreed upon amendment could be introduced. The Minister was just as insistent that everything was all right, so the former moved an amendment to the effect that "such areas as were and are known and used as general hunting grounds by the public" should be excepted from the general provisions.

Messrs. Weaver, Allen and MacLachlan also participated in the debate, the latter two speaking on behalf of the resident farmers and trappers in their respective districts. The small lakes in territory thickly settled could be leased, but care should be exercised with regard to the larger bodies of water.

The vote being called for on Mr. Giroux's amendment, it was declared to be lost.

The snaring of coyotes or other animals except rabbits was forbidden except by permit. The raising of the big game license was also discussed. A. A. McGillivray asked the Minister if he

did not think the high fee demanded of the non-resident would discourage the tourist to the Banff National Park.

Mr. Hoadley was of the opinion that some of the tourists would pay four times the amount and get their hunting all in one season. The Province had no jurisdiction over the National Parks. The bill was reported out of committee.

Calgary City Charter was next dealt with. The first four clauses deal with the rights of the city to grant reduction of assessment to industries over a certain valuation to the extent of 25 per cent. of the taxable improvements over a period of seven years. On questions being asked the Premier outlined his views in regard to the principle involved. There had been extreme enactments in the past, some being vicious and granting unjustifiable privileges to industries; others had gone too far the other way. He thought there was a degree to which municipalities should be permitted to grant concessions of that nature. In the case of the City of Calgary the matter had been submitted to the ratepayers by plebiscite, and had been carried by substantial majority. He was of the opinion, however, that a general bill should be introduced amending the Industries Assessment Act so as to apply the principle to other cities.

C. S. Pingle, Medicine Hat, said his city had no charter amendments up at this session, and he wondered how they could obtain the same privileges without having their charter up. Mr. Brownlee replied that he had not had sufficient time to consider that particular phase, but he thought the general act could be so amended to make it applicable generally.

J. T. Shaw asked if the Premier had not considered the advisability of bringing in a general city bill so as to eliminate the need of each aggregation coming piecemeal to which the Premier detailed his experiences in that regard and laughingly remarked that he was willing to try again.

This bill was also reported.

TO AMEND DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT

Two stages in one day was the fate of Bill No. 47, a bill to amend the Domestic Animals Act in unorganized territory. This bill was designed to help the settlers in the dried out areas to make a come-back. The Minister of Agriculture said it was the intention to create areas with natural boundaries in which the stock of residents would be allowed grazing rights. These residents would form themselves into protective stock associations, and would look after their own interests to the exclusion of the stock of non-residents. Should residents in organized territory desire to come in it would be necessary to disorganize.

Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, wanted to know how soon the district north of the Red Deer river where it had been found that straight grain growing was not a success, could be brought within the scope of the act, to which the Premier replied that there was a vast amount of work entailed in the making up of a survey of this nature. Every piece of land within the project had to be traced to find out the ownership. He went over the steps taken by his Government in collaboration with the Department of the Interior in regard to the survey of the Tilley East area. They had picked out the worst part of the Province and concentrated on that, and after the recom-

mendations of the committee which had made the survey had been applied and tried out the principle would be extended to other districts. As soon after the session as possible the work of survey would begin, but he pointed out that it was essential that both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government should work together. The Dominion Government would be guided largely by the report of the Committee when it came to determining the time of duration of the leases. Too short a lease would be futile.

The bill was reported.

The entire evening was taken up with the Village Act, and there was considerable time taken up in the discussion of inconsequential clauses. The bill provides for the incorporation of villages, the methods thereof and the administration of the same when created. The Minister in charge (George Hoadley) also wanted permission to give the Town Act, a similar measure, two stages in the same sitting, but this was objected to, and the Minister did not press the point.

Express Confidence in R. J. Dinning

Boudreau Is Only Vote Against—Rest of Liberals Abstain—Breton Introduces L. and N. W. Railway Resolution

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 8.—The integrity of the Liquor Commissioner and the proposal to extend the Lacombe and North Western Railway were the subjects of a full-dress debate in the Assembly this afternoon. The former matter was productive of a rather peculiar vote, the Liberal members refusing either to support the resolution or to uphold the position of the member for St. Albert, Lucien Boudreau. One Labor member, Andrew Smeaton, Lethbridge, vacated the chamber on division, after having expressed doubt as to which way to consider the question.

D. C. Breton, Leduc (U. F. A.), introduced the resolution asking for the extension of the Lacombe and North Western Railway for another 20 miles. He presented a good case, which received sympathetic hearing. Two amendments were offered, one by Pete Enzenauer, Alexandra (U. F. A.), asking for the construction of a connecting link between the L. & N. W. at Lacombe and the C. N. R., three miles south; the other by W. W. Prevey, Edmonton (Liberal), asking for the line's extension right in to Edmonton. Both amendments were defeated. The resolution was finally withdrawn by the mover.

RESOLUTION RE R. J. DINNING

A. A. McGillivray, Calgary, proposed the following resolution:

That this House go on record as expressing its confidence in R. J. Dinning, Esq., as commissioner of the Alberta Liquor Control Board.

In speaking to the motion Mr. McGillivray stated that the liquor commissioner had been the subject of an attack in the Assembly, and a study of the questions placed on the order paper from time to time indicated that there was to be no cessation of the attack.

He held no brief whatever for Mr. Dinning, was not even personally acquainted with him. It was of first class importance that a deserving public servant should enjoy the confidence not only of the members of the Assembly, but of the public as well.

"If any member of this Assembly has any charge to make against the probity of the Liquor Commissioner, now is the time to come forward and make the charge and have the matter investigated by a competent committee," said Mr. McGillivray. "But if there is no charge to be made, then common fairness dictates that that gentleman should no longer be the subject of these attacks."

Lucien Boudreau, St. Albert (Liberal), whose attack in the Assembly recently was the contributory cause of the resolution, rose to say that he was surprised that it had been introduced, because the public accounts had been introduced and if the Conservative leader had taken the time to look into these accounts he would have seen that he was justified in making the statements. "Call the public accounts committee together," declaimed Mr. Boudreau, "and let Dinning, Schurer and Foster be called in to give the same testimony as given before the supreme court. I have nothing to take back of anything I said."

J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, analyzed the various elements likely to offer criticism of the Liquor Commissioner. The Prohibitionists would be likely to criticise because the out and out prohibitionist considers the traffic inherently vicious, and consequently his goal was the complete suppression of the system. There had been no challenge from that quarter with regard to Mr. Dinning's administration of the act. On the contrary the Prohibition people had expressed the thought that the administration of the act had been carried out as well as possible.

VIEW OF GREAT BODY OF DECENT CITIZENS

The great body of decent citizens who comprise the people of the Province had made no complaint, and the only other source of complaint was from those who resented the liberty of the individual to exploit those whose desires for drink made them capable of being so exploited.

"Where shall we look for this source of complaint," continued the Attorney General. "Let us find it and name it. The member from St. Albert is a man who has been personally interested in the liquor traffic, and with one other, Jos. A. Clarke, was the source of these complaints."

The great mass of the people had every confidence not only in the ability but in the integrity of the Liquor Commissioner.

Alderman Parkyn, Calgary (Labor), as a prohibitionist of lifelong standing, spoke favorably of the Commissioner, but his seatmate, Andrew Smeaton, Lethbridge, had some reservations to make. He went into an extended outline of affairs at the Arlington Hotel, in his city, which, he said, although fully equipped in every way for the accommodation of the public had been deprived of a licence, which licence had been given to places less desirable. He did not want it thought that he was out sniping at Mr. Dinning, but he felt

that before he could vote an investigation should be made.

J. T. Shaw, Bow Valley (Liberal), was struck by the peculiar nature of the resolution. It was unusual to ask a Government to express confidence in its own employees. He jokingly remarked that as some people had referred to the Premier himself at one time as inefficient, incompetent or stupid, it would not be amiss to have a resolution brought in to show that he was not as rumor depicted.

Mr. Shaw's main contention was that not 95 per cent. of the members of the House could vote intelligently on the resolution without first having some competent committee called to investigate and hear all parties. Mr. Dinning could come before this committee and expose the complete working of his department; then members would be justified in voting for or against a resolution of this nature.

J. E. Brownlee, Premier, said he appreciated the spirit of fair play shown by the Conservative leader, and he wished it known that there was absolutely no collusion between the leader and himself. He was surprised at the attitude of the Liberal leader and the member from Lethbridge. Why did they not call the public accounts committee if they were doubtful as to the integrity of the Commissioner. The wide experience of both Mr. Shaw and the member from St. Albert should have led them to know that that committee was available on demand of any member. It was not the custom of governments to call committees together unless application was made. The proper duty of any member when the propriety of any public servant was in question was to make application to have the matter investigated.

The Liberal leader had remarked that there were statements made about the Premier himself. "Well," Mr. Brownlee remarked smilingly, "I presented my case to a much greater jury than the members of this House, even after such charges had been made, and the verdict was sufficiently decisive to warrant me in assuming that no heed may be taken of such charges."

Capt. Shaw—"That doesn't help me any."

Mr. Brownlee replied that the honorable gentleman had also submitted himself to that jury and he would leave him to the verdict.

Mr. Brownlee then went on to describe his associations with Mr. Dinning as chief of the Liquor administration. There had been adverse rumors against him from the very inception, some of which the Premier outlined. The whole problem of administration was bound up in the selection of the right men. He related how he had been led to secure the services of Mr. Dinning.

THE ONE BROAD POLICY

From the time of his appointment there had been one broad policy—no interference with the Commissioner on the part of the Government. Great damage had been done in other places through governmental interference with the traffic's administration.

"If it can be proved that I have broken this rule and interfered directly or indirectly with the administration of the Liquor Act or Mr. Dinning's con-

trol, I am prepared to resign my seat in this Government," said the Premier.

The administration was carried out with less capital expenditure than that of any other Province, which reflected credit on the Commissioner, and the other Provinces were adopting the Alberta idea of one Commissioner only. It had been suggested that control of the Liquor Act should be vested in the Legislature. If that could be done and at the same time relieve the Government of the responsibility he would be happy, but he would not consent to this so long as he had to carry the responsibility.

DINNING'S CIRCULAR AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The Premier quoted two letters from Mr. Dinning to all members of his staff strictly enjoining upon them the importance of not participating in political activities. Mr. Boudreau had said that the Government had conspired against him and that the forces of the insurance and liquor branches had been used to slaughter him. Mr. Brownlee assured the member for St. Albert that the Government had really not wasted any thought on him. He had endeavored as much as possible in the course of the campaign to keep as many Liberals out as possible, but this had been done in an impersonal way. He had even forgotten that he had been unable to speak in St. Albert until the member brought it to his attention.

A man placed in the position of Mr. Dinning would certainly be called upon to make important decisions, and it was inevitable that these decisions would not meet approval from all quarters. Until there was some definite evidence produced it would be most unfair to pass judgment, and the old British law that a man is innocent until proved guilty should be invoked by the members of the House.

TOOK BOUDREAU TOO SERIOUSLY

C. L. Gibbs, Edmonton (Labor), thought the leader of the Conservative party had taken the member from St. Albert too seriously. The resolution suggested some widespread volume of dissatisfaction. Personally he thought the member from St. Albert had acted under stress. He was going to support the resolution, but wanted it understood that he had no intention of deifying Mr. Dinning, and this resolution was not a carte blanche to future actions. He had had one experience of the Liquor Commissioner's amenability to reason and he was satisfied as to his integrity. For that gentleman's own protection, however, he wanted certain regulations in the act more tightly drawn. In some ways the act was too wide open.

George Webster, Calgary (Liberal), informed the Assembly that until some investigation was held he could not vote intelligently.

Mr. McGillivray, in closing the debate, humorously remarked that the Premier could console himself with the fact that many a man who had submitted his case to a jury and got away with it deserved to be hanged. The member for St. Albert had probably made the accusations under stress, but he had reaffirmed his stand that day. So far as the leader of the Conservative party was concerned, he would never

see a worthy public servant slandered unjustifiably, nor abandoned to vituperation and disgrace without voicing his protest.

The vote being then taken the U.F.A., Conservatives and Labor voted for the resolution; the Liberals (except Boudreau) refusing to commit themselves by remaining seated, while Lucien Boudreau stood up alone amid the cheers of the house, to register against. Andrew Smeaton, Lethbridge, had vacated the House.

LACOMBE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

D. C. Breton, Leduc (U. F. A.), in moving his resolution said he was taking up a matter of tremendous importance to a large area of country lying southwest of Edmonton, west of the Calgary and Edmonton line as far south as Lacombe and hoped the members would have patience with him while he dealt with it.

"The particular country now being served and to be served by the Lacombe and North Western Railway has been settled for 25 to 30 years and in some districts longer," he said. "Settlers were drawn into the country by railway promises, I myself homesteaded at Telfordville, 30 miles west of Leduc, 22 years ago, thinking I was going into a country marked out for a railway, and today I am just as far from a railway as I was in 1905.

"In 1909, 18 interested farmers and business men in the Blindman Valley having given up hope of any railway help from either the Dominion or Provincial Governments, started the Lacombe and Blindman Valley Electric Railway Company."

Mr. Breton then outlined the subsequent history of the railway. For years no steel was laid although grading was done in 1912, 1913 and 1914 intermittently for a short distance. In 1913 the Government authorized a guarantee of securities to the extent of \$7,000 per mile and in 1917 laid steel from Lacombe to Bentley, practically assuming the operation and construction of the road the following year.

TAKEN OVER BECAUSE PRIVATE OPERATION FAILED

In 1919 the Lacombe and Blindman Valley line was taken over by the Stewart Government as it was found it could not operate under private ownership, and the present name was adopted. An extension was made to Rimbey, bringing the total mileage to 32.9. Premier Stewart announced that he had every intention of getting rid of the line and was negotiating with the C. P. R. The cost of the extension of 20 miles to Rimbey was \$500,000. There was an extension of four miles in 1920.

The U. F. A. government extended the line to Hoadley, a distance of 11.5 miles, at a cost of \$265,000, in 1922, and in 1925 built a 25 mile extension costing \$520,000. A subsequent extension brought the line to Breton, the present end of steel, 74.4 miles. To bring it to Edmonton 55 to 60 miles of construction were needed.

Mr. Breton said that the last extension, through muskeg country, was necessarily costly, but the line had reached a valuable timber block and expected to haul 1000 cars of lumber during the present year, and it was expected

the timber would hold out for twenty years.

As the country between end of steel and Edmonton was well settled, the freight and passenger revenue would be substantial if the line were connected up, and construction would not cost as much as previous work.

Having called attention of the Legislature to the importance of completing the line to Edmonton and to the possibilities of the railway, Mr. Breton, following an interesting discussion in which several members participated, withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Breton's resolution was seconded by E. E. Sparks, Wetaskiwin, who made a great plea on behalf of the settlers who had been "decoyed" into the territory covered by the resolution. He pointed out the possibilities of the lumber traffic, and also gave a dissertation on the inability of any road to pay under existing conditions.

Incidentally he contended that any member of the Assembly who held that there could be any reduction of taxation in the immediate future was deceiving himself. It was necessary either to develop the lines to put them on a paying basis or get rid of them entirely.

George Webster, Calgary (Liberal), opposed this road, though he maintained that he would support lines in the north provided they were laid out with regard to economical operation and headed toward tidewater. He wanted no further capital expenditure for unnecessary extensions.

Messrs. Washburn, Stony Plain; M. C. McKeen, Lac Ste. Anne; A. A. McGillivray, Calgary; Rudolph Hennig, Victoria; and A. M. Matheson, Vegreville, spoke sympathetically toward the project.

PREMIER ON NEED FOR CAREFUL FINANCING

Premier Brownlee said the Government were not lacking in appreciation of the need of the residents of the district. He thought that Governments had a tendency to rush into railway extensions without due consideration. He felt that if this line had never been undertaken by the Government it would have been undertaken by a private company. There were three factors to consider before granting any extension: population; the earning capacity of the road and whether the new extension would materially help the operating costs; and finally whether its completion would help in the disposition of the road. The Premier argued that from these angles there was very little promise. After reviewing the serious nature of the public finances engendered by the railways already constructed, Mr. Brownlee contended that it would be necessary to nurse their capital as well as the current expenditures for many years to come.

The Premier stated that although he did not favor immediate construction of this extension, he did not want to close the door to any future action.

With regard to Mr. Enzenauer's amendment the Premier thought that any connecting branch from the L. & N. W. at Lacombe to Farrant on the C. N. R. ought to be undertaken by the Canadian National.

After the two amendments had been voted down, Mr. Breton surprised the Assembly in closing the debate, by withdrawing the resolution. He took Mr.

Webster to task for having participated in a discussion on conditions of which that gentleman had no knowledge and for having presented what Mr. Breton thought to be the only destructive criticism offered during the debate. Stating that he was agreeably surprised at the measure of sympathy offered, and in view of the facts presented with regard to the financial position of the Province, he thought it in the best interests of all to withdraw for the present the pressure for immediate action. He informed the Assembly, however, by way of closing, that he intended to come back from year to year until the extensions were granted.

McGillivray Makes Attack on E.D. & B.C. Railway Agreement

Shaw Declares Government Justified in Acquiring Railway, but Charges Rates Discriminatory—Labor Favors Government Bill

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 9.—Modern Boanerges made the rafters or whatever it is that supports the dome of the Legislative Assembly ring with the vehemence of declamatory thunder in a manner unprecedented in the annals of the poor legislators when the bill for the ratification of the Government's taking over the E. D. & B. C. and Central Canada Railways came up for second reading. The battle was carried on by the front lines of the members to the left of the Speaker and several "back benchers" on the Government side of the Assembly. The big guns to the right of the Speaker will swing into action tomorrow, Premiers Brownlee having adjourned the debate.

Leader McGillivray, after the bill had been explained by the Minister of Railways, launched an attack on the agreement entered into between the Alberta Company (Provincial Lines) and the C. N. R. with regard to traffic. He characterized this as an exclusive agreement, which discriminated against points in the south without access to the C. N. R. The south, on that account, had to pay the two line rate to points in the north, the same applying to points in the north which desired to trade with points on the C. P. R. elsewhere.

Mr. McGillivray's long suit was the appointment of a Board of Appraisal consisting of some such international jurists as Lord Buckmaster of England and William Taft of the U. S. A., together with the best engineer obtainable, who would estimate the actual and potential value of the road, after which the disposal of the road would be easier than falling off a log.

WHO WILL COMPEL RAILWAY TO BUY

R. M. McCool, self-styled back-bencher from Crossfield, without the least twinge of conscience, shot holes in the Conservative leader's logic through the humorous recital of his endeavors to rid himself of a hypothetical windfall in the shape of a legal practice left him by a deceased friend, the value of which was said to be ten thousand dollars. Not being qualified to practice law he felt that he had to dis-



R. M. McCool, M.L.A.

pose of the practice, as it cost quite a sum annually in charges of various kinds. He went to the Conservative leader, but that gentleman refused to make an offer. Then he went to the Liberal leader, another lawyer, but Mr. Shaw also refused to negotiate. Then it dawned upon him that if he had some independent qualified person to make an appraisal of the business, he could go back to the leaders and "demand" that they purchase. Amid laughter he intimated that he had then gone to Mr. Brownlee whose appraisal of the business was placed at three thousand dollars. Feeling that he held the whip hand now that an appraisal had been made, he had gone to both leaders again, only to have his high hopes shattered. Then the member from Cochrane drove home the point of his remarks, that in like manner no appraisal made by anyone, however famous, would compel either the C. P. R. or the C. N. R. to purchase the roads and the Conservative leader's argument went up in smoke.

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, covered practically the same ground as Mr. McGillivray with regard to the "discriminatory" rates, but took a different attitude with regard to the Government's action in taking over the roads, which he commended. He moved a two week's hoist to the bill, at the same time asking for a conference to attempt the cancellation of the freight agreement. The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order and suggested a modified form which Mr. Shaw assented to. The Premier suggested that the debate on the main motion proceed and the Speaker will give his ruling tomorrow on the amendment.

Fred White and Alderman Parkyn spoke in favor of the bill, the latter referring to William Taft as "Injunction Bill", claiming that his decisions would not be acceptable to millions of workers in his own country. Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, took part in the debate, and at six o'clock Premier Brownlee adjourned the debate.

MINISTER EXPLAINS BILL

V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, in explaining the bill said:

"The bill now being offered for the

consideration of this House, provides for ratification of the action of the Government in the acquisition of certain shares, stocks and bonds, and other securities of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia and Central Canada Railway companies, and for confirmation of the action of the Government in its assumption of the control of those railways since the termination of the lease agreement under which they were previously managed and operated.

"At the last session of the Legislature the Government was authorized to secure a transfer of the debentures issued by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway Company, to the J. D. McArthur Company, and subsequently assigned to the Union Bank and later to the Royal Bank. These debentures, having a par value of \$2,400,000 were obtained by the Government by payment to the Royal Bank of the sum of \$1,275,000. As the result of this settlement the Province of Alberta became the sole owners of the railways.

"The five-year term provided in the lease agreement under which the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. and Central Canada Railways were being operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, expired July 20th, 1925, and the Province was then free to terminate the agreement by the giving of three months' notice. This notice was given by the Government and on November 11th, 1926, the lease terminated and the two railway companies came under the direct control of the Province of Alberta. This action was taken by the Government only after very careful deliberation of the various considerations involved, and of the other alternative presented. It was felt, however, that the best interests of the railways and of the Province of Alberta necessitated the retention by the Province of unrestricted control of these railway companies, and since the termination of the lease agreement the two railways have been under the sole control of the Province."

CONSERVATIVE LEADER HIGHLY CRITICAL

A. A. McGillivray, Conservative leader, said it was necessary to keep away from a narrow parochial viewpoint, and steer clear of anything which would set the north against the south or vice versa.

The leader then launched a severe criticism of the traffic arrangement between the C. N. R. and the Government roads. He refrained, he said, from touching on the offers of the different roads prior to the final acceptance of that of the C. N. R. Neither offer, in his opinion, was sufficiently attractive. Clause 10 of the agreement, which he read, discriminated, he thought, against all the country south of the city of Edmonton not located on the C. N. R.

The C. P. R. had also made an offer which included an exclusive clause. The Government had not stood out enough for a better bargain. It should have made these big companies bid against each other, but instead, he said, they had concluded an agreement in the 11th day of November the offer of which was dated October 15th. There was no evidence to show that any effort had been made to secure a non-exclusive agreement.

Boards of Trade in the places affected had stirred things up and made the Government uneasy, he contended. At one

time the C. P. R. had had an exclusive agreement; now it was the C. N. R.'s turn and the C. P. R. had to do the whinnying. It was a Government road now and each company should be treated alike.

Mr. McGillivray quoted other letters between officials of the C. P. R. and of the Alberta companies, and gave voluminous extracts from the freight schedules to show the differential between points on a one and those on a two line rate. He said the Ontario Government had a two line agreement between these same companies on one of the Ontario roads. The member used a tremendous number of synonyms in order to get the idea across that the agreement was a most unreasonable, uncalled-for, unheard-of thing, and that back benchers were tied to the apron strings of the front benches and prostituted and stultified themselves and were grinning fools and sheep—here Speaker Johnston intervened to ask the member for Calgary to use Parliamentary language, whereupon Mr. McGillivray apologised, and said something to the effect that they were little lambs or thereabouts.

The north would not be penalized one cent if his ideas were carried out, said Mr. McGillivray, and the whole Province would benefit. After remarking that a Government which retained counsel to protect Alberta against rate discrimination and then did that very thing at home, was hypocritical; he gave figures showing the debt of the Province, and argued that the railways should be disposed of. To do this he wanted a true valuation placed on the road by an independent body made in the image and likeness of two famous jurists whom he named. By this means the involvements of Liberal days and the helpless attitude of the present Government would be overcome, and they would be able to demand that either one of the companies purchase the road, and should these companies refuse, the Government could then interest capital and fight them to a finish.

"COME BACK TO EARTH", SAYS SHAW

Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley, after saying that they had been wandering in the realms of speculation for the last hour and a half, thought it time to come back to earth. He held that all things considered the Government had been justified in acquiring possession of the road; the only complaint he had to offer was in regard to the agreement, which he also referred to as exclusive. He reviewed the history of the roads which had been constructed to meet urgent demand. He maintained that the growth of the great empire to the north would, before long, prove the railways to be an asset of great value. He did not blame the Government for refusing the offers to lease the roads, as these offers were not sufficiently tempting. Mr. Shaw advocated the creation of a House committee to which the management of the road would report yearly as in the case of the C. N. R. at Ottawa. The sugar industry at Raymond would be placed at a disadvantage.

When Mr. Shaw referred again to the C. P. R. track connection with the E. D. & B. C. "being torn up by Mr. Callaghan," Premier Brownlee interposed to state that this assertion was erroneous. "Well, the track was torn up and the Government didn't do it, and if Mr. Callaghan didn't do it, who did?" inquired

Mr. Shaw. The Premier replied that he would give the "facts in due time."

SHAW MOVES AMENDMENT

In concluding his remarks Mr. Shaw moved an amendment to the main motion for second reading, that:

"This bill be not read a second time, but that it be read this day two weeks hence, in order that the Government and the E. D. & B. C. and Canada Central Railways may, in the intervening period, negotiate with the appropriate and necessary parties for the purpose of securing to all parts of the Province the benefits of 'joint one-line freight rates' to, over and from the said railway lines and thereby prevent serious rate discrimination as between sections and localities within the Province, and between localities within the Province and those without the Province, and in addition to thereby safeguard and preserve the interests of consumers, producers and shippers in the country tributary to and served by the said railways."

This amendment was later withdrawn.

LABOR FAVORS THE BILL

Fred White, Labor leader, Calgary, said that the principle of public ownership was not involved in the bill. The two leaders had showed that both offers were unsatisfactory. He felt that the bill should be passed so that in the operation of the road for the next twelve months they would know exactly as to its earning capacity, its services and how monies were spent within the system. He hoped that when the Premier spoke on the question that he would have some information to offer as to the amount of traffic originating in the south destined to the north and vice versa, so as to ascertain whether there would be any undue discrimination against points not on the National lines.

WHEN THERE WERE NO PROTESTS

Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, made some comments on the remarks of the party leaders with regard to the so-called discriminatory rates. Away back in the beginning of the road the two line rate had prevailed; then later when the road passed out of the original hands and was operated under lease by the C. P. R. the two line rate was still in force. There were no protests made in those days, nor were there any later when the revised C. P. R. lease was in operation and places tributary to the C. N. R. had to pay a two line rate. If the Government had decided to lease to either company, he felt quite sure that the exclusive agreement would have obtained without a word of protest from gentlemen opposite. It was strange, however, how the same right granted to private corporations to make agreements financially beneficial to themselves should be denied to these railways because of public ownership.

Alderman Parkyn, Calgary (Labor), observed that when the Conservative leader urged the appointment of an appraisal board he wanted "big men and pay them big salaries." The member contrasted this with the same leader's remarks on old age pensions to the effect that nothing should be done without due consideration of the financial condition of the Province. After defining Mr. Justice Taft as "injunction Bill" he counselled the Government to hold fast to the Provincial railways "and get as many more as you can."

[The report of Thursday's sitting commences on page 12]

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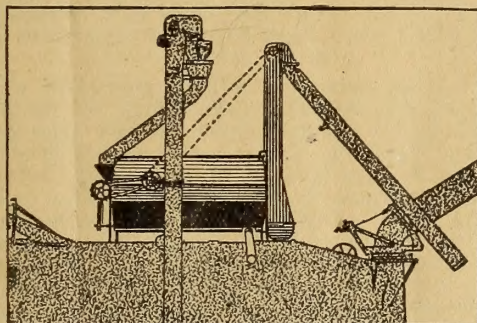
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At Drug and Dept. Stores, or by mail from
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NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

RESULT OF USING GOOD SEED

The photograph reproduced here is of a sample of the wheat which won the world's championship at the recent Chicago International. Mr. Herman Trelle, the winner of the much coveted prize, appreciates fully the advantages of using good seed and gives the Department of Agriculture of the University of Alberta great credit for the assistance it has given him in the selection and growing of wheat.

* * *

IMPORTANCE OF USING GOOD SEED

The time for selecting and conditioning your seed will soon be at hand. It is important that each grower give the most careful consideration to the selection of clean sound seed of a variety suitable to his district. The Pool desires to do everything in its power to encourage the use of high quality seed. In the present article we wish in particular to stress the sound economy of using only the very best seed. In future articles we will summarize the reports of the experimental work done with old and new varieties by the Department of Agriculture of the University of Alberta,

the several Provincial Schools of Agriculture, the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Farms, and the Federal Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Our purpose in giving the information will be of course to enable each member to select the variety best suited to the peculiarities of his own district. It is important to bear in mind that one variety may be well suited for one district and totally unsuited for another. For instance, in districts which are susceptible to early frosts it may be advisable to forego the better quality of Marquis and use Garnet Wheat which matures from five to ten days earlier than Marquis. In a future article we will give you the opinion of those best qualified to advise what varieties should be grown in each region—the opinions of agricultural investigators.

Economic Advantages of Using Good Seed

The economy of using good seed should be apparent to every one. The use of good seed will result in higher yields, which will, of course, mean lower cost per bushel and higher net returns per acre. The use of unmixed seed of good quality will produce a crop which will mature more uniformly and, on this account, probably grade higher. The cost of good seed will be higher than that of the common run of commercial grain, but the greater money returns from the crop will much more than offset the increased cost. The cost of seed is a small item when compared with the cost of preparing the seed bed and harvesting the crop. It is indeed false economy to save a few cents per bushel on seed after spending many dollars in tilling the soil. Farmers simply cannot afford to use poor seed.

What Is Good Seed?

Good seed is free from weed seeds, mixtures of other grains and other varieties and free from all impurities. Good seed germinates vigorously and uniformly and gives a high percentage of seedlings capable of resisting the unfavorable climatic and soil conditions that frequently

occur in the Spring. Good seed is adapted to the locality where it is grown. Good seed yields well and, under suitable soil and climatic conditions, will produce a crop of good milling quality. Uniformity is a requisite of good seed. Uniform seed produces a crop that ripens uniformly and consequently can be harvested with the minimum loss. Poor seed, on the other hand, possesses none of these advantages. Poor seed lacks the hereditary character of superior yielding quality. It is usually impure, it usually gives uneven fields due to a mixture of varieties and frequently is diseased, all of which result in less money per acre for the crop.

Why do so Many Farmers Continue to Use Seed of Inferior Quality?

The losses resulting from the use of poor seed are so obvious and the difference between the results obtained by using good and poor seed is so apparent that one wonders why so many farmers continue to use seed of inferior quality. The Dominion Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture made a survey in Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1925 to ascertain the quality of seed used by farmers. From the survey the Department concluded that only 50 per cent. of the farmers used a fanning mill; only 50 per cent. treated their grain for smut; one-third of them did not know what variety they were growing. The average number of weed seeds in a one pound sample of wheat, considering all the drills sampled, was 81, 26 of which were noxious. For oats, the number of weed seeds per pound was 154, of these 60 were noxious. For barley the figures were 133 and 105 respectively.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPERATIVE TO THE WELFARE OF THE WESTERN FARMER THAT WE MAINTAIN THE HIGH ESTEEM WHICH OUR WHEAT HOLDS IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD. The wheat grown on the Canadian prairies has the reputation of being the finest wheat in the world. The Pool is obtaining substantial premiums for its members' wheat over the prevailing price for wheat grown in other lands. Recently we were selling in fair quantities No. 1 Northern at \$1.74 c.i.f. United Kingdom ports and Tough No. 2 Northern at \$1.64. On the same date American and Argentine wheat were quoted at \$1.61 and \$1.50 respectively.

If we are to maintain the high reputation which our wheat enjoys overseas and to continue to secure handsome premiums over competing wheats, we must do everything in our power to counteract the present downward trend in the average quality of our wheat. There has been a very pronounced tendency of late for our wheat to be a mixture of many varieties, some of which are very much inferior to Marquis. We should do everything possible to offset this dangerous tendency. The Pool is anxious to do everything in its power to maintain the high reputation for milling and baking quality which our wheat enjoys. The use of mixed seed and poor varieties if continued will soon diminish the high esteem Alberta wheat is universally accorded.

* * *

GEORGE McIVOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED

In a letter on the value of good seed to D. H. Galbraith, president of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association, George McIvor, Western Sales Manager, expressed himself in part as follows:

"Personally, from the standpoint of a wheat salesman, I would desire nothing better than that all of our wheat in the Province of Alberta be of the highest grade. It is my opinion that the European miller will always desire to purchase reasonable quantities of high grade Canadian wheat. He must purchase this wheat to give the necessary strength to his flour. The Orient too are showing a desire to purchase higher grades of wheat from year to year, and there is no question but what the world at large appreciates the quality of our high grade wheat. It would be my opinion that anything that growers of this Province might do in the way of purchasing pure

seed will be a decided aid to the Pool in the sale of its wheat to the world's market."

* * *

RELATIVE VALUE OF MARQUIS AND GARNET WHEAT

The Dominion Department of Agriculture recently published a statement respecting the relative merits of Garnet and Marquis wheat in which the experience of the Dominion Experimental Farms in testing these varieties over a period of twelve years at Ottawa and from six to eight years at western experimental stations such as Lacombe, Scott, Indian Head and Brandon is summarized. The Department reports that it "cannot recommend Garnet as a substitute for Marquis in districts where the latter variety may be depended upon to thrive successfully." The report states that "from the standpoint of milling and baking qualities Garnet undoubtedly does not rank as high as Marquis, all things considered, although it seems entitled to a place among the good milling wheats. The chief point regarding which Garnet is open to criticism is in the color of the flour. This without a doubt is more creamy than Marquis." The report further states that "generally speaking, the flour of Marquis absorbs a little more water than that of Garnet, and consequently is inclined to produce a little higher bread yield."

The Dominion Department of Agriculture summarizes its observations on Garnet and Marquis wheat as follows:

"On the average of all tests conducted to date on the Federal experimental farms and stations as well as on Provincial farms, Garnet outyields Ruby quite definitely, but there does not appear to be a significant difference in yielding ability between the former variety and Marquis. This statement would seem to apply pretty generally to tests conducted by farmers as well.

Early Maturing Feature

"On the other hand, Garnet appears capable of outyielding Marquis by a substantial margin in specified districts, notably those in which an early variety has a distinct advantage.

"Garnet matures from five to ten days earlier than Marquis and about a day ahead of Ruby. Under certain conditions, the difference in maturity between Garnet and Marquis may be considerably greater than the above.

"In strength of straw, Garnet appears to come between Marquis and Ruby, being slightly stronger than Ruby, but not quite so strong as Marquis. Under some conditions, however, Marquis shows distinctly greater strength.

"In tests conducted at the rust research laboratory, Winnipeg, Garnet did not display any resistance to any of the seven physiological forms of stem rust used.

"Although this variety may not possess rust resistance, it may prove of value in rust areas by partially escaping this disease, owing to its ability to mature early.

"In the case of samples obtained from the Dominion experimental farms and stations in the Prairie Provinces in 1924 and 1925, Garnet weighed slightly less per measured bushel than did Marquis. On the other hand, records at the Dominion farms at Brandon,

Indian Head, Rosthern, Scott and Lacombe, over a period of six to eight years, show that Garnet and Marquis averaged 62 and 61.9 pounds per bushel, respectively. Where the supply of moisture is ample, Garnet appears to equal, if not to excel, Marquis in weight per bushel. Thus, over a twelve-year period at Ottawa, Garnet averaged 64.1 pounds and Marquis 62.7 pounds per bushel."

* * *

TO PROTECT GRADE OF CANADIAN WHEAT

On March 1st the Agricultural Committee of the Canadian House of Commons recommended that the Canadian Seed Act be amended to give the Minister of Agriculture the right to refuse a license for the sale of new varieties of wheat for seed purposes unless the milling and baking quality of the new variety has been approved.

A resolution passed by the Committee recommends that the Minister be given the right to refer application for distribution of new varieties of seed to a Board consisting of the Seed Commissioner, the Dominion Cerealists, a representative of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, a representative of the Provincial Seed Board of the Province in which the application originated, and a representative of the Wheat Pool.

It was also recommended that the Minister have the power to revoke any license already granted for a new variety of wheat upon recommendation of the proposed Board mentioned above.

* * *

REPORTS UNFAVORABLY ON "VERMILION" WHEAT

L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, gave evidence recently before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons respecting the quality of "Vermilion" wheat. Mr. Newman contended that milling and baking tests conducted recently proved this variety to be of inferior quality. The Sub-Committee was instructed to draw up a resolution requesting the Minister of Agriculture to revoke the license granted for the registration of this variety.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The elevators at the head of the lakes are congested with grain at the present time. There are several thousand cars standing on track waiting to be unloaded. Due to necessity of unloading damp and tough grain to be dried many cars of straight grade grain may not be unloaded for some time.

The Pool office takes only about two hours to issue the initial payment on car load grain after receiving the terminal warehouse receipt from the company which ships the grain. Any delay in forwarding the initial payment is, therefore, due to the difficulties attached to unloading grain at the terminal and in no case can the Pool be held responsible as it must receive the warehouse receipts (which are not issued until the grain is unloaded) before issuing payment.

W. Australian Pool Handles Over 87 Per Cent. Deliveries

Pool Gets Lion's Share of Week's Deliveries

More than 87 per cent. of the total deliveries of wheat in Western Australia for the week ending January 21st, were handled by the Co-operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia, according to a letter received by the Central Selling Agency from H. E. Braine, secretary of the Co-operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia. Mr. Braine writes:

"During the past week the Westralian Farmers, the Acquiring Agents for the Co-operative Wheat Pool, received over two and one-half million bushels, and of this quantity over 87 per cent. was for the Pool. The Opposition wheat buyers (four in number) are obtaining between them a little under 20 per cent. of the total deliveries in this State."

News and Views of the Wheat Pool

Since the inception of the Wheat Pool movement in Western Canada, a total of \$580,000,000 has been paid to members by the Pools.

At a meeting of Jarrow Wheat Pool all present agreed to sign the new contract when it is issued. The meeting passed a resolution asking for a Wheat Pool elevator to be built at that point.

W. Anderson, a New York newspaperman, was a visitor at the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool last week. He will write a series of articles on the Wheat Pool for United States periodicals.

Western Canada will probably have in crop this year a total of 23,500,000 acres, which is an increase of 2,500,000 over last year, according to an estimate issued from Winnipeg. Owing to labor difficulties, farmers are going in for combined harvesters to a considerable extent.

Robert Gauley, of Loverna, Sask., has written as follows to the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association, after having received a booklet containing anti-Pool articles:

Dear Sirs: Re pamphlet you sent me. "Facts on Grain Marketing," it seems to me that the Northwest Grain Dealers must be very much interested in the farmers.

The Vancouver Sun says: J. B. McKechnie general manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., visiting Vancouver recently, told the writer: "I am not here to sing the praises of the Wheat Pool, but it is undoubtedly a fact that there is more stability on the prairies as a result of the co-operative movement. There was a time known as the prairie payday when the farmer sold his grain, got his money in a lump, and proceeded to spend it. After a few

(Continued on Page 14)

Premier Brownlee's Calmly Analytical Speech Answers Criticisms of Railway Policy

Fair and Square Agreement Reached Regarding E. D. & B. C. Line Through Negotiation Gives Better Rates and Means Opening of Line to Prince Rupert, Where Wheat Pool Has Elevator

THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 10.—Irrefutable logic, calm analysis and wealth of fact featured John E. Brownlee's address on the railway situation on Thursday. It is safe to say that the Premier was never more sure of himself and the justice of his case than he was on this occasion when in happy vein and with strong assurance he countered the attacks of all critics of the freight agreement, and so telling were his arguments, so effective his sincerity, so pointed his witty thrusts in retaliation for those of yesterday, that before the speaker had vacated the chair at 6 o'clock Conservative Leader A. A. McGillivray was moved to acknowledge in chastened mood that he had been swayed by his enthusiasm to say things in boisterous manner that had been better left unsaid, and asked pardon even of the much berated back benchers whom he had scored unmercifully the previous day.

Such was the climax of the day's debate, but the end is not yet. One more amendment was added to the list of endeavors to shelve this bill for a period. George Webster, Calgary (Liberal), had moved one practically the same as that of Capt. Shaw, asking for a short hoist to enable a new agreement to be negotiated. This was voted down by 46 to 11. Liberals and Conservatives voting together. Immediately thereafter J. Irwin, Calgary (Conservative), moved another, asking for the reference of the whole question of freight agreements to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal), was speaking on this amendment when the Assembly adjourned.

Those contributing to the debate were John E. Brownlee, George Webster, Calgary; Hugh Allen, Peace River (U. F. A.); A. A. McGillivray (on the amendment), and L. A. Giroux.

PREMIER OPENS IN PLAYFUL MOOD

The Premier, as is his wont, started off in playful mood, remarking that as he listened to the noise and fury of the Conservative leader's address the previous day, in a perfect frenzy of attack, and as he watched the hon. gentleman work himself into a paroxysm of hysteria, he had found himself in a calm and quiet spirit of reverie with his mind turning to poetry. As the noise had died away he found himself musing on Kipling's words:

"The tumult and the shouting dies,
The Captains and the Kings depart.
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart."

When at last the end had come, one other verse had forced itself upon him, as he analyzed the words of the leader,

"For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord."

The result of the two elections recently fought, which had surprised the

Premier Brownlee's speech on the E. D. & B. C. Railway agreement is reported extensively below. It was the most important event of the week in the Legislature. Following a clear analysis by the Premier of the criticism of the party leaders, Mr. McGillivray admitted that his speech contained a number of statements that would have been better left unsaid.

Conservatives, ought to have taught this lesson—that no longer can an appeal be made to any people on the basis of abuse only. Unless it was made to reason rather than abuse it would always be disastrous. Those who were familiar with his methods during the last five years would know that he would not apply the terms "grinning fools" or refer to opponents as lacking the "intelligence of babes," and would base his arguments on reasonableness and fairness.

Jokingly the Premier remarked about the Conservative leader's allusion to "apron strings." No one on his side of the Assembly was attached by apron strings—unless it were to the honorable lady. In that case he pleaded guilty—there were 42 or 43 of them who were warm-hearted admirers and who did not object to be tied to the apron strings of the honorable lady Minister. As to the other members of the Cabinet, and the back benchers, there existed a relationship based on fairness and reason, and besides there were too many of them to be herded into one small room like sheep or to develop blind adulation of any Minister. No Minister could say to this member, "Go! and he goeth," or to that "Come! and he cometh." The members had a high degree of intelligence and unanimity, and if his friends opposite would occupy these benches for any length of time they would learn that there was a different type of relationship between members and their leaders than existed in the past.

In unravelling the argument from the maze of many words, Mr. Brownlee found his task comparatively easy and simple. Seeking to deal on a basis of understanding and reason he applied himself to an analysis of the lengthy arguments of the Conservative leader, and out of the whole mass he only found one thing in which it was really charged that they had erred and erred badly; namely, the traffic agreement.

THREE DISTINCT PHASES OF PROBLEM

The problem which faced the Government had had three distinct phases. The first was whether to acquire the road and the method of acquiring it. They had had to secure all the assets, and the Liberal leader yesterday had declared that this action had been submitted to the people and had been approved of. Then, secondly, having secured control of the assets, they had to consider how

to dispose of them—by selling, leasing or operation as a public utility. All three leaders had endorsed their action in that regard. It had been agreed by the leaders that the Government had been justified in refusing the offers to lease and in deciding to operate the road themselves. Nevertheless, the Ministers had not come to that conclusion so easily as the leaders, due, perhaps, to a fuller appreciation of the difficulties in the way. They had to figure out how traffic could be handled under Government control, and they had to calculate at what point it would have been better to lease than to hold.

It was all right to talk about public ownership; they believed in the principle, but it might have been that an offer might have come which would have reduced their liability through leasing instead of operating, and they could not close the door on such an offer, as it might make all the difference between financial loss or success. It was only after a careful survey and estimate of financial obligations, and after having examined the different offers without finding them sufficiently attractive, that they had been induced to terminate the C. P. R. lease and proceed to operate the roads themselves. This phase had not been challenged, but rather endorsed by all groups.

The third phase was the one challenged—the traffic agreement between the Alberta company and the C. N. R. Was this agreement justified, or was it entirely bad? Irrespective of whether it would be good politics to take sides with one company or the other, whether they believed in public ownership or otherwise, the chief interest of the Provincial Government was neither to favor nor criticize the companies, but to protect the people of the Province and safeguard and improve if possible the public investment in the northern railways. Mr. Brownlee offered in defence of the action of the Government a denial that they had acted in undue haste, and gave a kindly criticism of the C. P. R. to the effect that as they had operated the road for five years they knew definitely what benefit the road had been to them; they knew to the last cent what the road had earned; they knew how much they could be justified in paying, and because of that they should, in his opinion, have come right forward at the beginning with one offer and have stood by that offer instead of endeavoring to drive a hard bargain which had been altered from time to time.

ONLY ONE OR TWO CLAUSES CRITICISED

The only criticism that had been offered by the leaders was in regard to one or possibly two clauses in the whole agreement. No criticism had been offered to any other. He wondered why they had overlooked the portions dealing with terminal facilities and the allocation of freight rates. This was a most important part of the agreement, and

(Continued on page 32)

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ON THE critical days, when plowing must be done; when seeding must be started; when cultivating is essential; when threshing cannot be delayed; that is when proper lubrication for your tractor is not only advisable—but is essential!

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VIMY RIDGE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were drafted by the Vimy Ridge Local, and instructions given to send copies to the official organ and to Mr. Lucas, at Ottawa:

No. 1—Mineral Rights—"Whereas, the present law prohibits the ordinary land owner from owning mineral rights, below the surface: Be it therefore resolved that the present law be amended, giving us the same rights and privileges, in minerals and oils, as those held by the C. P. R."

No. 2—Income Tax—"Whereas, the income tax is a direct personal tax, and is based upon the ability of each citizen to contribute to the expenses of government, and should therefore be retained, as a permanent part of our system of taxation: Be it therefore resolved, that we, the members of Vimy Ridge Local No. 506, are strongly in favor of the present income tax being retained and that we oppose any reduction whatsoever."

NORMAN CHRISTIE,
Secretary Treasurer
Vimy Ridge Local No. 506.
Stettler, Alberta.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE WHEAT POOL

(Continued from Page 11)

months he was in debt again for the rest of the year. Now payments are made in instalments and the growers live more within their means."

The Canadian Government has loaned a total of \$13,800,000 to the Vancouver Harbor Board. With this money three terminal elevators have been built, also the terminal railway, No. 1 harbor jetty, the Ballantyne pier and other harbor facilities. The Government is proposing to make an additional loan of four million dollars to the board for other improvements.

SASK. POOL ELEVATOR HANDLINGS

The Saskatchewan Pool elevators have already handled approximately 70,500,000 bushels of wheat and 4,500,000 bushels of coarse grains during the present crop season. In addition to this, the company has handled approximately 10,000,000 bushels of platform grain, giving a total handling up to March 4th, of about 85,000,000 bushels of grain. This makes an average of 127,000 bushels for the Pool country elevators. A number of the houses have handled over 300,000 bushels each, and some over 400,000 bushels.

WHEAT SOWN IN RUSSIA HAS INCREASED BY 24.8 PER CENT.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome reports that the area sown to winter wheat in Russia, for the 1927 harvest, is estimated to be 24.8 per cent. greater than for 1926, while that devoted to rye is 10.9 per cent. less than last year. In Russia the winter acreage is normally about 30 per cent. of the total wheat acreage. These estimates bear out earlier predictions that wheat acreage might be increased at the expense of rye. The actual acreage sown to winter wheat this year in Russia is estimated at 9,500,000, while the rye acreage is 12,594,000.

The Soviet Union trade delegation in

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Montreal announces that the gross grain crop of the Union for 1926 has been placed at 74,385,000 metric tons, compared with 69,658,000 metric tons in 1925, an increase of seven per cent. The wheat harvest of 22,052,000 metric tons (about 807,000,000 bushels) was an increase of 14 per cent. over 1925. The cotton crop was between 750,000 and 760,000 bales, as compared with upwards of 900,000 bales in 1925.

TO INVESTIGATE TOUGH WHEAT

The National Research Council of Canada in co-operation with the Board of Grain Commissioners, and the universities of the three Prairie Provinces, will conduct a series of investigations and tests to determine the value of tough grain as compared with dry grain of equal grade for flour, and will also look into the present methods of drying grain to determine whether or not these methods may not be improved upon. This step was decided upon at a meeting held in Winnipeg late in January at which representatives of the bodies mentioned as well as the Wheat Pools and others interested assembled. The first step to be taken will be a survey of drying methods now employed by the grain trade. This will be followed by tests to determine which is the most advantageous from the standpoint of economy and the resulting quality of the dried wheat. It is expected that this investigation will provide a more satisfactory basis on which to determine an equitable spread in prices between the different grades. In order to make the investigation as thoroughgoing as possible, the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will act in co-operation with the agencies concerned. Milling and baking test laboratories of the most modern type have already been installed at the Universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the University of Manitoba is in process of installing the same equipment. Tests will be repeated in all these laboratories so that there may be no question of the complete reliability of the conclusions reached.

GRAIN TRADE'S PROFITS

A fair idea of grain companies' profits is given in an article recently appearing in "The Financial Times" dealing with the Alberta Pacific Grain Company. The item reads: "The fiscal year of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. ends June 30th. No annual statement was published for the period ending June 30, 1926, because just previous to that time the two organizations that form the consolidation were acquired. Net earnings for that period, however, as compiled from the reports of the constituent companies, amounted to \$1,058,000. This was after all expenses had been deducted, including depreciation and taxes, and was equal to about five times bond interest charges of the new company. Bonds outstanding amount to about 3½ million dollars and preferred stock three million dollars. After allowing \$210,000 for bond interest, \$840,000 was left to apply to preferred stock, equal to 28 per cent. or four times dividend requirements. Subtracting \$210,000 for preferred dividends, the amount left for the 100,000 shares of Class "A" originally given as a bonus, and Class "B" common stocks, was \$630,000, equal to \$6.30

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The seed which produced my prize-winning samples of wheat and oats at Chicago was treated with Formaldehyde. For the treatment of scab on potatoes Formaldehyde is effective and certainly the safest.

(Signed) HERMAN TRELLE

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Mr. Trelle is the foremost grower of prize grain in the Peace River District. His opinion indicates to every grain grower the safest way to kill smut
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a share. The earning power of the old Alberta Pacific Grain Company prior to reorganization was so great that over \$300 was paid for the common stock which had been given originally as a bonus."

Inside Story of the U.S. Grain Marketing Corporation Is Told

A few years ago an ambitious attempt was made to form a grain marketing company in Chicago, capitalized at ten million dollars, with the intention of operating along co-operative lines. This was the United States Grain Marketing Corporation.

It was proposed to raise the necessary capital for this company among the United States farmers, but this plan proved a failure because the men on the land were suspicious of the project.

A despatch from Chicago of recent date proved their fears were well-founded. This despatch tells how the Armour Grain Co., which was one of the concerns in the big merger the farmers were to buy out, has been fined three million dollars as a result of an investigation into the affairs of the defunct company.

THE FULL STORY

CHICAGO—The Armour Grain Company, which furnished half of the physical assets of the now defunct Grain Marketing Company, has been fined \$3,000,000 for contributing to the collapse of the giant \$10,000,000 co-operative organization.

The finding handed down late today by Edward Eagle Brown, Chicago banker, who was appointed arbiter by consent of all parties, descended upon the board of trade with the force of a bombshell and left grain men speechless with amazement at the apparent severity of the sentence.

Brown's decision, reached after weeks of taking evidence concerning charges that the Armour Company had juggled grain and otherwise manipulated the Grain Marketing Company to its own advantage, came as a surprise to the trade, for while the hearing had not been conducted secretly, the fact that it was sitting had not been broadcast.

Books Tampered With

The basis for the conviction of the company lay in evidence given by employees of the Armour Grain Company that during night hours employees of the Armour concern changed grain samples, which had been taken by board of trade inspectors, making them of much higher grade. The evidence also showed that the company's books had been tampered with to show the presence of excellent grain where there was nothing but bin burnt or old wheat, Mr. Brown said.

The \$3,000,000 award, by Mr. Brown's direction, will be divided after payment of the Grain Marketing Company's indebtedness according to the holdings of the various companies in the merger.

The Armour Grain Company itself held 48 per cent.; the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation 43 per cent., and Rosenbaum Brothers the remaining nine per cent.

By the terms of the award the Armour Grain Company will be placed in the peculiar position of repaying itself for illegal practices against itself.

The arbiter held the evidence did not prove that the officers of the Armour Grain Company had knowledge of the conspiracy when it was hatched, but he convicted the officers of attempting to hide the truth when they became aware of it, a fact which Brown stated caused further heavy losses to the farmers' co-operative organization.

Elevator Records Changed

"Frank D. Crombie, an employee of the Armour Grain Company, was the principal witness for the prosecution at the hearing. He swore that under the direction of George E. Thompson, general superintendent of the Armour Grain Company, who had told him he was acting on instructions of George E. Marcy, president of the company, he changed the records of the elevator, before it was sold to the merger, to show that practically all the wheat in the bins was of a very high quality, whereas in reality much of it, some 2,000,000 bushels, was in a state of deterioration.

"When the time came for the board of trade samplers to put a valuation on the grain for sale to the merger, Crombie testified he darkened the basement so they would not be able to see the poor quality of the grain. The first day the samplers took good grain, which had been planted, but the second day they got some of the poor grade stuff. That night several employees switched good grain to take the place of the poorer samples."

Financial Effects of Interim Payment

The distribution of \$27,000,000, as the first interim payment on the 1926 crop, to Pool farmers at a time when they require money to prepare for their seeding operations, is one of the great benefits of the Pool.

Pool members are not the only ones who recognize the benefits of the change from the old to the new system of payments. Bankers, business men, statesmen and other impartial observers are generally agreed that the innovation is a vast improvement over the old plan. Sir John Aird, President and General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, told the shareholders last year that "the proceeds of the sale of his (the farmer's) grain are distributed to him by instalments and the partial distribution made in the spring provides him with funds for seeding operations. The change makes for more orderly financing on the farmer's part and is in this respect beneficial. Any loss which the banks thus experience will undoubtedly be more than made up to them in the long run by the increased prosperity of their customers."

Farmers Become Wiser Spenders

The great change in financing the business of Western Canada brought about by the Pool is shown by the manner in which farmers are adjusting their obligations and operations as a result of the improved method of financing their business. The distribution of the major portion of the annual income

of Western Canada (the money received for the grain crop) in a more uniform manner, in place of giving it to the farmers in a lump sum, has unquestionably made the farmers wiser spenders. Farmers are no exception to the general rule that most people spend freely when they have plenty, regardless of the needs of the immediate future. If salaried men received their wages annually instead of bi-monthly they would be extravagant for a month or two and hard up for the balance of the year.

In the pre-Pool days the farmers received the major portion of their income at one time, and, of course, they did not get as good value for their expenditures as is now possible. Some may argue that farmers are economical and it matters not when they get their returns as they will spend them just as wisely if paid once instead of four times a year. The argument is fallacious, as farmers, like every other class of people, adjust their immediate purchases to their immediate income.

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OP. ELEVATOR CO.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, during the financial year ending July 31, 1926, earned gross profits of \$1,065,466 and net profits of \$825,546, according to information given out at the meeting of the shareholders of the company held in Regina last week.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has purchased the grain handling facilities of the Co-operative Elevator Company the price paid being \$11,059,000. The shareholders met to settle upon a basis of winding up the affairs of the company.

The total assets of the company are worth approximately \$12,500,000, which, after deducting current liabilities of \$1,449,300 and \$2,091,565 owing to the Saskatchewan Government, will leave the sum of \$9,076,850 available for distribution to the shareholders.

Shareholders who purchased their shares in the years 1911 and 1912 will receive approximately \$155 for each share, the original cost being \$7.50. Those who purchased shares later will get a smaller proportion of the profits and increment.

It was recommended that the liquidator discount the assets of the company to the Wheat Pool on Aug. 1, 1927, at a discount rate of 10 per cent.

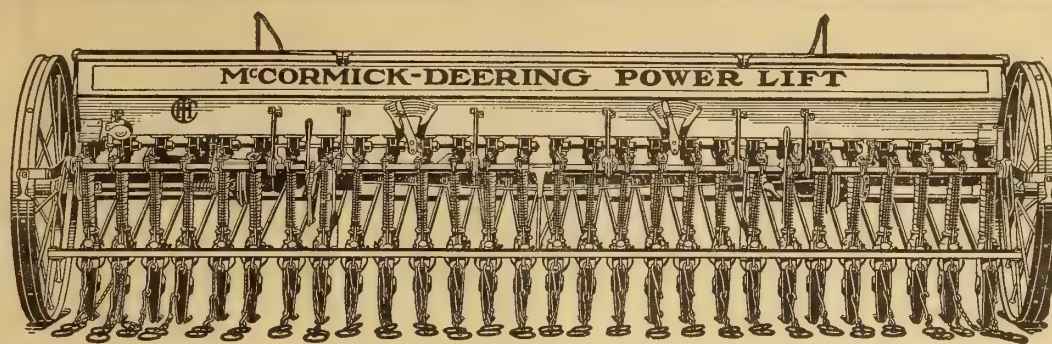
It was decided to pay a patronage dividend of 1½¢ a bushel to all farmers who sold street wheat consigned to the Wheat Pool through the company during the final crop season that the company was in operation.

STRANG TO ADDRESS MEETINGS

J. Jesse Strang, Pool Director for the Claresholm district, will address meetings in the interests of the Pool at the following places, and on the following dates: Vulcan, Saturday, March 19th, at 2:30; Lomond, Saturday, March 19th, at 8:00 p. m.

SEND IN COUPONS

Members should be sure that their Delivery Checking Coupons are sent to head office in order to secure the interim payment. Sign these coupons before sending them in.



Read what G. W. Wilkes, of Carseland, Alta., says about his McCormick-Deering Drill

"Your 28-marker drill is light in draft. I pull it with my McCormick-Deering 15-30 in second speed on summer-fallow with no trouble at all. The big box is quite a time saver and is handy to fill. The box cover being made in three sections and of solid steel, a man can walk out of the end of the wagon across two covers and fill the other section, then the center section and the first from the wagon box. The front seed delivery is the only way to put in seed because it is all planted at the same depth, giving the grain a chance to come up even. My fields were uniform all over. The front seed delivery

certainly will give a larger yield as all the seed is in the ground instead of some being on top. The steel wheels with 5-inch tires is just what is needed on soft ground. I like your feed cups because they are so easy to clean out when changing from one grain to another."

—and S. T. Sifton, of Moose Jaw, Sask.

"The draft is so light that six common horses handle it with comfort. In my judgment the even seeding and delivery are very close to perfection. The big box fills the bill under all conditions.

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Scientifically braced and trussed. No unnecessary or unwieldy parts. Result—lighter weight, added strength.

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Capacity, ten bushels—a great time saver. Supported by truss rods and cannot sag.

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Made in three sections—grain tight. No cracking or warping—weather tight. Flat top for driver to stand out of dust.

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Two self-aligning roller bearings on each. Wider load support, light draft. Stub axles permit pitch and gather.

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No chains or sprockets—direct action. Always lifts to same height.

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Adjustable for all seeds. Accurate and even. Drop bottom cleans out all seed.

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Convenient, short, and safe.

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Modern 100 acre tally. In plain sight from foot board.

9. Renewable Double-Disk Bearing

Holds disks together in front. Reversible after long wear. Doubles the life of the drill.

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Dust-proof and cannot become lost. Easy to oil—a great time saver.

11. Accurate Seed Indicators

Placed in the center of hopper. Larger and easier to read.

12. Large Grain Tubes

Closely wound of spring steel. Do not kink or clog. Durable.

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Greater leverage gives greater pressure. Makes deep penetration easier.

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Widely staggered spokes. Wide channel tires. Long, durable hub bearing.

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The Budget Debate in the House of Commons

Dunning Says "The Millenium Has Come." But for Whom?

By DONALD M. KENNEDY, M.P.

To deal with the doings of Parliament for a period of two weeks, in an article of 800 to 1,000 words is an impossibility. The House of Commons talks six hours each day for four days each week and three hours each Wednesday.

It is therefore obvious that all I can do in this article is to touch a few of the "high spots" in the hope that this article may lead those who do not usually read Hansard to do so.

At the time when this article is written the outstanding business of the past two weeks has been the budget and the debate thereon. The budget has about the same interest to the Government and the House of Commons, as the cost of living and the wages and prices questions have to the farmers and workers of the country.

The Minister of Finance sprung a surprise on the House by introducing the budget on the 17th of February, just the 15th day on which the House of Commons was sitting this session. The debate lasted until March 1st or just eight days. This is a record for speed.

OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE BUDGET

I have said that the outstanding business of the last two weeks was the budget. The outstanding thing in connection with the budget is that it is a protectionist one.

Mr. Robb, in introducing his budget, spoke of the good times we are enjoying and assured us that the "post-war depression" was practically a thing of the past.

(Page 441). Dr. R. B. Bennett of Calgary followed Mr. Robb and congratulated him on the fact that:

"He has yielded to no importunities and to no pressure; he has at least maintained his faith in the fiscal system under which this country has grown great and on which its future integrity depends."

Dr. Bennett's speech was not vicious but considering the budget proposals, chief of which are ten per cent. reduction in the income tax and the tariff left severely alone, he and the Conservative party had nothing to be vicious about.

Bennett therefore did not move any amendment.

MR. COOTE MOVES AMENDMENT

Mr. Coote followed Bennett and moved an amendment reading as follows:

"That all the words after 'that' be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"Whilst recognizing the advisability of certain minor changes proposed, this House regrets that the budget as presented by the Honorable Minister of Finance contains no effective provision for the reduction in the high cost of living in so far as such is due to the protective tariff;

"That the budget shows a further departure from the principle of direct and visible taxation based on ability to pay;

"And further that no systematic effort is being made to reduce our national debt, the interest on which

We publish below the third of a series of articles by U. F. A. members of the House of Commons, on the proceedings during the present session of Parliament. Donald M. Kennedy, M.P. for Peace River, shows from the statements of responsible members of Liberal and Conservative parties that there is today no evidence of important divergence in tariff matters between the two old parties. The definition of the tariff policy of the Liberal Government by the Minister of Railways, Hon. Charles Dunning, won applause from the Conservative benches.

E. J. Garland, M.P. for Bow River, will contribute to our next issue.

absorbs so large a proportion of the revenues of the Dominion."

The amendment moved by Mr. Coote was a direct challenge of things done and things left undone by the budget proposals of the Minister. The U. F. A., Progressives and Labor formed on this debate the real opposition.

The debate showed a striking agreement between the two parties. Suggestions that the budget was a Tory budget was deeply resented by the Liberals, but the statement of Bennett as well as that of Guthrie bears out the truth of the charge.

WHY TARIFF IS IMPORTANT

Occasionally in the West and in the East one hears people disgustedly remark, "Why all this talk about the tariff?" The reason is that we raise revenue by this method to the extent of \$125,000,000 annually. Whatever method we use for raising money for running the affairs of Government, whether it is tariff, income tax or sales tax, will always be of vital interest and will hold a leading place in the debates of every session. In Canada we will raise this year, by taxation from all sources, about 390 millions of dollars.

The Liberal party has always claimed to be the low tariff party. The dozen Liberal-Progressives supporting Mr. Forke and the Liberals in order to give us stable government, are emphatically so. The first condition laid down as a condition to Forke's acceptance of a place in the Cabinet was:

"No further tariff increases and further reductions to which favorable consideration has already been given."

Yet this "stable" Government, depending for support on these Liberal-Progressives and the supposedly strong low tariff Liberals of Saskatchewan, brings in a budget that wins the approval of the Tory leaders.

The debates in the House showed the agreement, but the voting looked like an example of the party game.

The budget and the amendment placed the Liberal-Progressives in a difficult position. Glen, the Liberal-Progressive from Marquette, sought to find a way out and asked for a declaration from the

Government as to whether its policy had changed or not. He said that if the budget was to be taken as an indication of the future policy of the Government he must vote against it.

This was interpreted as holding a pistol at the head of the Minister of Finance, and was resented by the Minister of Railways (Mr. Dunning), who assured us that "neither friend nor foe can get anywhere by this method."

LIBERAL POLICY IS RE-DEFINED

However, in answer to Glen's challenge, the Liberal policy was re-defined by the Minister of Railways, and with the full approval of the Minister of Finance. The definition is as follows:

"We shall move forward cautiously with the aid of knowledge of the facts secured by the Tariff Advisory Board toward the goal of making our tariff structure bear as lightly as possible on production, industry and the people generally, having always in view the greater prosperity of all the legitimate industries of Canada. The tariff must be made to serve the best interests of the Canadian people as a whole. It must be adjusted from time to time to meet the needs, not of one class or group or industry alone, whichever one that may be, but of the whole economic structure."

This drew applause from the Conservative benches, and on being assured that it was acceptable to them, Dunning replied:

"The Millenium has come indeed."

Garland of Bow River shouted: "That's good Tory propaganda all right."

To which Dunning replied: "It is to my honorable friend's perverted mind."

SO GENERAL THAT IT MEANS NOTHING

The writer of this article is from Scotland, but he is willing to bet \$500 that not a soul in the three Prairie Provinces can argue for low tariff alone from that statement. You can go up or down East or West, with tariff changes and still be within the range of that statement. It's so general that it means nothing.

William Irvine's version of it is as follows:

"We shall stand cautiously, ignoring many facts presented to the Tariff Board, with the telescope of Liberal principles set firmly on our blind eye. Our policy when in power shall be a carefully drawn verbal string of specious platitudes to which no party in the House can take serious objection, ignoring the protests of the agricultural population which we are fully aware during election times bears the brunt of the fiscal policy now in vogue, and having in view the continued prosperity of those in whose interests our propaganda has alleged the tariff was designed."

Guthrie defines the Conservative tariff policy as follows:

"We are not high protectionists; we do not seek higher and higher and higher protection. Nobody in the (Continued on Page 26)



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It bespeaks not only beauty, not only smartness and distinction, not only luxury, but thorough structural superiority.

It is known for soundness and balance founded upon the skillful combination of wood and steel; for feature after feature of comfort and convenience; for distinguished appointments; for lustrous Duco finishes in tasteful color harmonies; for subtle touches of artistry and refinement that reveal the master designer and the master craftsman.

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NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA POULTRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Provincial Pool

Important Notice to All Members

Only by Attention to Matters Detailed Below Can Success Be Assured

The spring and summer egg season will soon be commencing, and in order to avoid confusion and assist us in giving real service to the producers, we wish to call your attention to the paragraphs which appear below. Some of the matters referred to will, no doubt, appeal to some as merely unimportant details, but Head Office cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that only by attention to these details both on behalf of Head Office and the membership, can satisfactory service be given.

A few instances have come to our notice where final payments on eggs which were sent out to local agents have not been received by the shippers owing to the agent having left the district. This difficulty will be overcome in future wherever a member ships at least a 15 or 30-dozen case, as these returns will be sent to the member direct.

HOW TO SHIP EGGS

1. Eggs in quantities of less than 15 dozen—All producers with less than 15 dozen eggs will deliver them to an Agent (a large number of merchants have signed our Agent's Agreement and we have at least one Agent in practically every town), and obtain a flat advance of so many cents per dozen together with a receipt on a counter book slip for so many dozen "Pool Eggs."

These eggs will then lose their identity and will be included with other similar eggs and make up full cases of 15 or 30 dozen which the Agent will ship in to us with his OWN NAME ON A RED POOL TAG.

A grading report and flat advance payment will be mailed the Agent by return.

When the final payment on Pool eggs is made it will be sent the Agent on a graded basis for all the Pool eggs he has shipped during that Pool period. He will pay the individual shipper the average price per dozen on all the Pool eggs you have shipped during that period and for which you TURN IN TO HIM the receipt slips he has previously given you.

2. Eggs in quantities of 15 or 30 dozen complete cases—Producers with 15 or 30 dozen may ship direct to us, but if they wish to ship through their agent they simply leave their eggs with him, with THEIR OWN NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE TAG as well as the Agent's. He will ship them altogether and so save freight. Returns on these are made by us direct to the producer.

It is most important that YOUR name as well as the Agent's is on the tag of all full cases of 15 or 30 dozen which you ship through him, as this is the only means we have of identifying your eggs and sending you the returns.

The success of the Poultry Pool can only be assured through the closest co-operation between the membership in all parts of the Province and the Board and Head Office. The Poultry Pool section of "The U. F. A." is one of the principal means by which such co-operation may be effective. All members are requested to give their personal attention to the matters dealt with in the article which appears on this page.

CANDLING STATIONS

We are opening candling stations at Stettler, Hanna and Red Deer in addition to the existing branches at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. Producers living near these points may ship direct to them. This will insure quick returns and better service. Shipping tags will be supplied from Head Office upon request. We must bear in mind, however, that we can only operate these candling stations so long as producers support us with sufficient volume.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS

During the last egg period of 1926, there was some misunderstanding in regard to our advance payment of 20c per dozen. Some of our members, no doubt, failed to remember that this advance was set when eggs were comparatively cheap, during the end of September. We have since made final payments, however, which have netted the producers 2c per dozen more than the current market price on the day the eggs were delivered to us.

During the spring and summer egg Pool, which will open as soon as production becomes normal the advance will be as nearly as possible 2c per dozen below the market price at the time eggs are delivered to us.

FINAL PAYMENTS

Final payment on the Poultry Pool (other than turkeys) July 1st to December 31st, will be made as soon as all the poultry received in that period has been sold. A large part of the surplus received during October, November and December is placed in storage and sold in January, February and March as the consumptive demand arises. It is, of course, impossible to make the final payment until all the poultry is sold.

Final payment on eggs received during January 1st to March 31st, 1927, will be made as soon as our books can be closed, as none of these are being stored.

If shippers will see that their name and address is plainly written on the RED POOL TAG it will greatly assist us in giving the prompt and efficient service necessary in order to make our Pool a real success.

NON-LAYING HENS

Around April 1st there is usually a good demand for fat hens for table purposes and we advise going over your

flock at this time and weeding any that show evidence that they do not intend to produce. Any hen that is not going to lay eggs is a liability and this is a good time to sell them. Shipping crates will be forwarded from your nearest branch upon request.

Head Office certainly appreciate the many letters recently received from members expressing satisfaction with the final payments on eggs and turkeys, for the periods which closed the end of December last. We feel justified in believing that we are making real progress, and while our organization is not perfect we believe that with the support of the producers we shall satisfactorily solve our problems as they arise.

Annual Meeting of C. C. A. in Winnipeg on April 4th Next

New Organization of Farmers in Saskatchewan Has Been Invited to Send Representatives

The annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will be held at Winnipeg commencing on Monday, April 4th, and will probably occupy three days. The annual meeting of the Council is usually held about a month earlier than the date fixed this year, but in view of the fact that the new farmers' organization in Saskatchewan, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, has been invited to affiliate with the Council, the meeting has been postponed until after the first convention of the new organization which will open at Moose Jaw on March 22nd.

HOPE SASKATCHEWAN WILL AFFILIATE

The new organization in Saskatchewan has been formed by the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada, and as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was a member of the Council from its organization in 1909 the other bodies affiliated are anxious that Saskatchewan should continue its participation in the national organization by the affiliation of the new body.

The invitation of the Council was placed before the Board of Trustees of the new organization by a special committee which visited Saskatoon for the purpose in December last when it was arranged that the matter should be brought before the first convention of the new organization.

WILL HAVE LENGTHY AGENDA

The forthcoming meeting of the Council will have a lengthy agenda before it as in addition to the election of officers and the consideration of the reports upon the activities of the past year the business will include discussion of over thirty resolutions adopted by the annual conventions of the United Farmers' organizations in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta held during the winter months.



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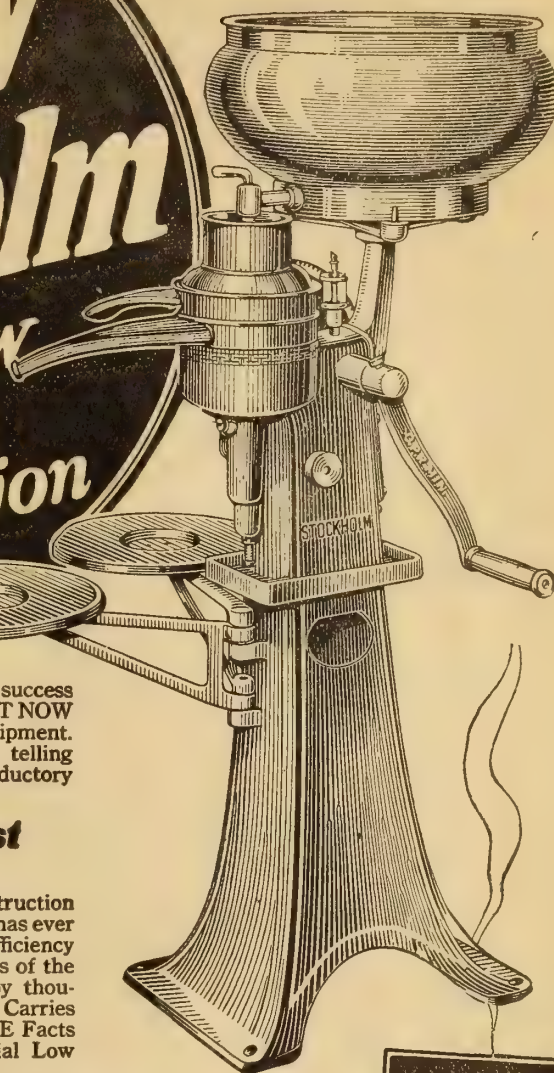
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WHITHER CANADA?

An Address by Graham Spry at the Annual Convention of the U. F. A.

Below we publish in part the notable address delivered before the U. F. A. Annual Convention by Graham Spry, organizing secretary of the Associated Canadian Clubs. Mr. Spry is a young Canadian Rhodes scholar who passed from Oxford to take an important official position at Geneva as one of the Canadian representatives at the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. After his return to Canada he was engaged in journalism in Winnipeg and Calgary before taking his present position.

When Mr. Spry spoke at the Annual Convention, he was perhaps unaware that Mr. Wood's first act after entering his office on his return from China was to remove the old black hat from the rack where it had rested for some months, and replace it on his head.—Editor.

On April 6th, 1924, the day of the Fascist election, I happened to be in an Italian city. The opponents of the Fascists were being carried to the hospitals. Those who were Fascists had voted and Mr. Benito Mussolini was duly elected, and the Fascists were celebrating their victory. My friends and I joined the procession of blackshirts, not from sympathy but from curiosity, and a gentleman who was not a Fascist emptied a revolver into the crowd. We left hurriedly, but not so hurriedly as the Fascists. In several restaurants and other places we saw signs displayed: "ON NO ACCOUNT SPEAK OF POLITICS IN THIS PLACE"

And then last year we had an election in Alberta. The contrast between carrying on elections with machine guns and armoured cars was a considerable one. I may say that one of my duties shortly after my return was to attend as a newspaper man the Convention at which Mr. John Buckley was nominated.

I am a Canadian and I am very proud to examine some of the contributions that the U. F. A. has made to the political and economic life of Canada. What are the contributions which the U. F. A. has made to the political and economic life of Canada? I speak as an outsider and, worse than that, a city man.

U. F. A. CONTRIBUTIONS TO LIFE OF CANADA

The first great contribution that the U. F. A. has made, it appears to me, is particularly that control, that method of organization that gives each member of the Local a feeling that he can influence the political life of his country. Now that surely is a great contribution. Through the membership in the Locals and the constituency associations, through these conventions, the average member of the U. F. A. can influence the policy of his representatives, the political life of his country. Perhaps the greatest comparison that one can make is with the English Labor movement. But the organization of the U.

F. A. in respect of the part that each individual member plays is, so far as I can see, greater than the part which the average member of the English Labor party has.

But if I have said something of the U. F. A. method can I not also say something which the U. F. A. might develop? I am a great admirer of "The U. F. A." journal, I read it regularly, but it seems to me you are crowding out a great deal, discussions of international affairs and of literature.

What is the second contribution of the U. F. A.? To my mind, it is a unique Canadian contribution to political theory. An original theory arising directly out of conditions in this Province, not an importation, not an imitation.

The third contribution is that great experiment, that greatest experiment today in co-operative marketing, the Wheat Pool.

The fourth is the fact that everyone who enters the U. F. A. enters equally. And that is work which the Canadian Club is trying to do in rural centres, and to my mind it is the greatest work that can be done in making Canadians.

The U. F. A. has demonstrated that a democracy can produce a completely honest form of government.

What is the sixth contribution? I don't know whether to say that Mr. Wood is the sixth contribution of the U. F. A., or whether the U. F. A. is the contribution of Mr. Wood. I wonder if it is known that he has been guilty of an act of infidelity to an old friend? Is it known that when Mr. Wood left for the Orient he discarded his old black hat? (Laughter). In his absence, when I saw that forlorn friend suspended from a hatrack, my heart was touched.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CANADIAN CLUBS

What has this got to do with the Canadian Club, an organization of a hundred clubs from coast to coast, in every Province, and only one or two in every city? Naturally the movement is predominately outside the large cities. These are precisely points of which every Canadian should be aware, and of which every Canadian should be proud. Is there any organization in Canada which can convey to members of Eastern Canada the real situation, the real facts of the U. F. A.? Are the real facts known throughout Canada? If I could tell you some of the questions that have been asked me in my trips, you would be amused. Some of those who asked the questions would be genuinely alarmed by the danger in which they would suppose I stand at this moment (laughter).

There is one great organization which can inform the people of all parts of Canada of the things that are going on in the parts of Canada in which they do not live. That is the Canadian Club. It is an adult university for contemporary economic and political questions. We are trying to inform people in all parts of Canada impartially, correctly, of what people in other parts of Canada are doing. We are working for a national spirit.

PATRIOTISM AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Now I entirely agree with Miss Macphail's definition of nationality as a contribution to a higher internationalism. The Canadian Club is standing for no narrow patriotism. A national outlook, a pride in our own soil, is going to be one of the greatest arguments of people not associated with either Farmers or Labors for developing publicly owned institutions. Everybody will admit that the two great methods which are being pursued in this country in the development of natural resources are: first, exploitation predominately by United States capital; second, public ownership. Now is not a national outlook going to be an enormous bulwark for public ownership? Do you see that point? It seems to me that that is one of the strongest arguments that can be brought in favor of the point of view which I know this audience holds.

We are not trying to argue for a quantitative view of society or for the pursuit of merely commercial ends. After we are prosperous, what are we going to do with our prosperity? Shall it be simply continually the acquiring of new prosperity? We must try and advocate the theory of society which finds its joy in creation and not in acquiring. The principle which the Canadian Club members, and which this Dominion should advocate, is not the principle of the wealth of the greatest number or the greatest happiness of the greatest number, but in the words of Carlyle in "the greatest nobleness of the greatest number". That surely is the character we should give to our national outlook!

Cameron Believes New Grain Act Is Urgently Needed

Member for Innisfail Discusses Weaknesses of Present Act in Debate on Resolution in Legislature

In the Legislature recently, Hon. Geo. Hoadley introduced a resolution dealing with a subject which has been a burning one with wheat producers; namely, the right of the producer to consign his grain from the country elevators to his own choice of terminal elevator, with full protection as to grade and weight. In view of the introduction into the Dominion House, at this session, of legislation amending the Canada Grain Act, and in view of the importance to the welfare of the producer of the establishment of this right by statute, the Provincial Assembly declared itself in favor of these rights being so established.

Hon. O. L. McPherson, whose connection with the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers since its inception placed him in a position to speak with authority on this question, backed Mr. Hoadley up in his endeavor. There was no opposition whatever to the resolution, all sides of the Assembly consenting to its passing.

BELIEVES RESOLUTION FAR TOO MODEST

Donald Cameron, Innisfail (U. F. A.), was not fully satisfied with the scope of the resolution. It did not take in enough territory to suit him, and he made suggestions which will be of interest to every wheat grower.

Mr. Cameron thought the bill too mod-

COCKSHUTT

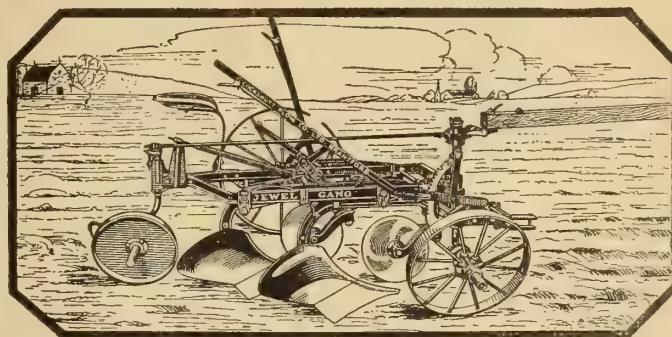
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est. For the last two years in particular, he said, the grain growers of this Province had had good reasons for being anything but satisfied with the Canada Grain Act and its administration.

"There is no more vexatious question exercising the minds of the men who grow grain in our Province today than this one question," said Mr. Cameron. "So much is this so, that I am persuaded that most of our farmers are of the opinion that not only should this Act be amended, but that it should be repealed and a new Act placed on the statutes, which would give adequate representation to the men who are actively engaged in the growing of grain, consisting at least, of 51 per cent. of the personnel of the various Boards of Administration."

Mr. Cameron reviewed briefly some of the history of the Canada Grain Act. "Previous to 1906," said he, "there was very great dissatisfaction among the farmers of Western Canada, owing to the most unfair manner in which they were treated by powerful interests who had absolute control of the buying and selling of their grain.

"In 1906 the Federal Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of buying, selling and handling grain and report their findings. The result of the findings of this Royal Commission was that in 1912 the Federal Government placed on the statutes the Canada Grain Act. At last the grain interests would be muzzled and the dirt farmers would get a square deal.

"Under the provisions of the Act, a Board of Grain Commissioners, composed of men who were supposed to be disinterested, was appointed. The function of this Board was to supervise the grain

trade, to enforce the Act, to eliminate selfish interests, to see that the farmers would get a square deal.

INTERESTS OPPOSED TO PRODUCERS

"In the light of those salient features of the Act, what do we find today? We find the various boards who have the administration of the Act loaded down with men whose interests are diametrically opposed to that of the men who grow grain.

"For instance, take the Calgary Survey Board. Seven out of the eight are grain merchants and elevator men, and six out of the eight were appointed, I am informed, on the recommendation of the Calgary Board of Trade. Now, I have no quarrel with the Calgary Board of Trade, no doubt they are estimable gentlemen, and want to be fair, but, I submit, that the men who grow the grain have a great deal more interest in this matter than the Calgary Board of Trade can possibly have, and therefore, should have some say in the appointment of the personnel of the various boards who administer the Act. Take the Winnipeg board; ten out of the twelve are grain merchants and elevator men. Take the Board of Grain Examiners, practically 100 per cent. grain merchants and elevator men; take the Grain Standards Board, almost 100 per cent. grain merchants and elevator men.

"Human nature being what it is, there is no hope of reviving the confidence of the farmers in the Canada Grain Act and the administration thereof under existing conditions, and whilst this resolution is good insofar as it goes, in my humble estimation it does not go nearly far enough."

stores in the Province and will, I am sure, forward the list to anyone who wishes it, in order that they may write directly to the stores to get information.

Also remember that co-operating in buying and thus being able to make our grocery bill a bit smaller is only the beginning of real co-operative effort. We can in time make our co-operative stores the centre of co-operative activity for all surrounding districts in all economic, educational and social life.

"U. F. W. A."

Year's Activities at Lone Ridge

A winter picnic just before Christmas and a masque ball on New Year's Eve were interesting features of the year's activities of Lone Ridge U. F. W. A., according to the report of Mrs. George Rimmer, secretary. The winter picnic is a gathering of parents and children and friends at the school. Lunch is served, and the children play games before receiving a treat of candies and fruit.

"We have sent our delegates to every Convention," writes Mrs. Rimmer, "and elected our U. F. A. members to the Provincial Legislature and Dominion House. Considering the great opposition we feel very proud of the results.

"Our president, Mrs. A. C. Sproule, attended the Annual Convention and on her return gave us a very able report of all the sessions, and imparted to us a feeling of enthusiasm that we too were part of this body of farm women who are really making great progress in many directions.

"Our Provincial representative, E. E. Sparks, gave a talk on legislation early in the year to which we specially invited the younger people of the community, and later Hon. George Hoadley spoke particularly regarding health and progress made in the Department of Health.

"U. F. A. Sunday is observed annually, and on June 20th, 1926, Rev. Miller from Wetaskiwin addressed the gathering, assisted by the local pastor, Rev. Antribus. Hon. Perren Baker spoke for a time and altogether, with musical numbers, we had a lovely service. The hall was very attractive with blooming house plants lent for the occasion.

"Our annual picnic, and a two-day sewing demonstration were both very successful."

NEW U.F.W.A. LOCAL AT WARNER

Fourteen women signed the roll of the new U. F. W. A. Local at Warner, organized by Mrs. Carlson, U. F. W. A. director. Mrs. Buchanan was elected president and Mrs. Mulloy secretary. A rally had been called by Energetic U. F. A. Local to which the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. directors were invited, and after the value of organization had been forcefully presented by Mrs. Carlson, the women present decided to organize at once.

AWAY TO A GOOD START

Horse Hills U. F. W. A. Local got away to a good start this year with interesting meetings in January and February, states the secretary, Mrs. Appleby. A whist drive and dance on February 9th was very successful.

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

Why We Should Study Co-operation

Farm Women's Interest and Work Essential to Realization of Ideals

Dear Farm Women:

There is one subject which we could study to great advantage in our U. F. W. A.'s, and that is Co-operation. To some that may have rather a familiar sound, as if they had heard nothing else for some time; like the word Democracy, it has become worn threadbare and we are inclined to pass it by. But if we do, it is because our knowledge is superficial and we do not yet know the possibilities of the word.

Those who attended the Annual Convention may remember that Mr. Scholefield read a paper prepared by Mr. Swindlehurst, the secretary of the Co-operative League, in which he said that much attention was paid in the Farmers' movement to selling co-operatively, but as yet very little had been paid to buying co-operatively.

WOMEN CAN DO MUCH TO EXTEND CO-OPERATION

At the present time there are in the Province of Alberta some twenty-six co-operative stores, dotted here and there over the country from the north to the south. That is, however, a small

number compared with what there should be in this large Province, and it seems to me it is a state of affairs that the women could do much to alter. It may seem as though raising the capital for the store is the first step and one where a great many women would not be able to give much help. Before that there is, however, one important part to be played. That is that the spirit of co-operation should be well ingrained in the district and in the minds of the people who are to be the co-operators. There are sure to be obstacles to overcome at first, and when the store is once started, the spirit of loyalty to it must prevail to make a success of it.

STUDY WORK OF EARLY CO-OPERATORS

We can well begin in our meetings and study the work of the early co-operators. Mr. Swindlehurst is, I believe, writing a series of articles for "The U. F. A." on the Rochdale Co-operators, covering their history from their very meagre beginning in Toad Lane in Lancashire with a payment of three pence per week from the Rochdale weavers to the wonderful organization which today ministers to the wants of twenty-five millions of people.

Before embarking on any scheme for themselves, I think the women like to know how the theory has worked out in practice. Mr. Swindlehurst has the name and addresses of the various co-operative



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2. Contestants must be over 15 years of age.
3. No one connected with Paragon is permitted to enter.
4. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
5. The names of the judges and how they will award the prizes will be made known to each and every contestant.
6. Contest closes July 30, 1927. Entries should be forwarded at once. BE NEAT; handwriting and general appearance will be taken into consideration.

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Calgary

THE BUDGET DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from Page 18)

Conservative party seeks or desires any such thing—nobody suggests it. We ask for reasonable adequate protection, protection that will protect,

protection that will give fair and equal advantage and opportunity to every class and condition in this country, bearing equally and fairly upon all and harshly upon none."

The Millenium may be here, but it looks very like a Millenium of Protection.

Complete Reorganization of Grain Standards Board Asked by the Annual Convention

Convention Urges Appointment of Two Representatives of Producers and Two of Grain Trade From Each of Prairie Provinces—Also Asks for Board for Calgary and Edmonton Inspection Districts

Widespread dissatisfaction with the manner in which grain standards have been determined during the present and other recent seasons, found expression in two important resolutions adopted by the U. F. A. Annual Convention.

The first of these, recommended by the Central Board, called for the complete reorganization of the existing Grain Standards Board, to secure adequate representation of the Prairie Provinces.

The second, from Nanton U.F.A., urged the Board of Grain Commissioners to establish a Grain Standards Board for the Calgary and Edmonton districts, who shall choose samples of commercial grades to be the standards for such districts. The second resolution had been proposed as a substitute for the first, but in response to a suggestion by G. G. Coote, M. P., the mover of the Nanton resolution, who contended that there was no necessary conflict between the two proposals, both were accepted.

THE BOARD RESOLUTION

The Board resolution, which originated in the Calgary Local, asked that "four representatives" be appointed to the Board from each of the Prairie Provinces. This provision was amended to read "two representatives of the grain trade and two of the producers", the resolution as finally passed reading as follows:

Whereas, the Standard Samples set for the 1926 crop by the Standard Board did not contain a fair sample of Alberta wheat and could not be applied to a large volume of the Alberta crop, thus creating a situation detrimental to the producers, and,

Whereas, the farmers of this Province have suffered considerable loss owing to the government inspectors not being furnished with proper standard samples, and,

Whereas, Sections 39 and 42 of the Canada Grain Act provide means whereby this situation could have been remedied by the Standard Board;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention urge that the Grain Standard Board be completely reorganized, providing for the appointment thereon of two representatives of the grain trade and two of the producers from each of the three Prairie Provinces, and one representative from each of the following Provinces, viz.: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. That this reorgani-

zation be effected in sufficient time to permit the new Board to function in setting the standards for the 1927 crop; and, further, that we urge upon the newly appointed Board the necessity of securing representative samples from the various sections of Alberta in making up the 1927 standards, thus more adequately protecting the interests of the Alberta producer.

THE NANTON RESOLUTION

The Nanton resolution was in the following terms:

Whereas, under provisions Section 40, of the Canada Grain Act, the Board of Grain Commissioners may appoint a Grain Standards Board for any division or district for the purpose of establishing commercial grades and of choosing samples of such grades to be the standards therefor, and,

Whereas, a considerable portion of the crop in the Province of Alberta has marked characteristics which exclude it from the contract grades, and,

Whereas, these characteristics are of a different nature from those generally prevailing in commercial grades of wheat in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, and,

Whereas, a large percentage of such Alberta wheat is shipped via Pacific ports,

Therefore be it resolved, that we urge the Board of Grain Commissioners to establish a Grain Standards Board for Calgary and Edmonton inspection districts who shall choose samples of commercial grades to be the standards for such districts.

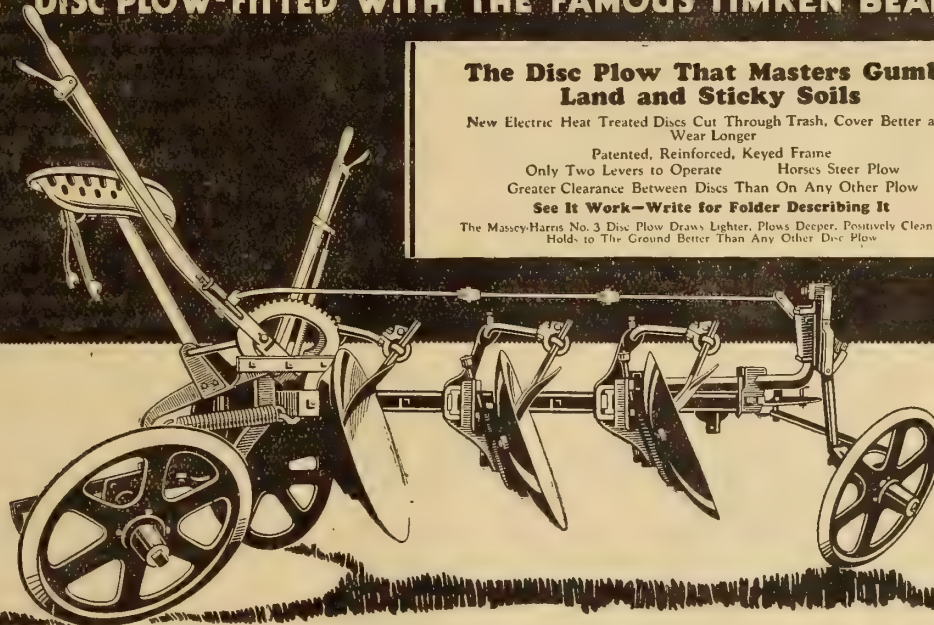
POOL GRAIN EXPERT ADDRESSES CONVENTION

W. Macleod, a delegate from the Calgary Local and a grain expert of the Alberta Wheat Pool, in speaking to the Board resolution, explained briefly the provisions of the Canada Grain Act respecting grain standards, under Section 39. He pointed out:

"If a considerable portion of the crop of wheat or any other grain of any one year in any division has any marked characteristics which exclude it, to the prejudice of the producers, from the grade to which it otherwise belongs, special grades may be established therefor and shall be called and known as commercial grades, and such special

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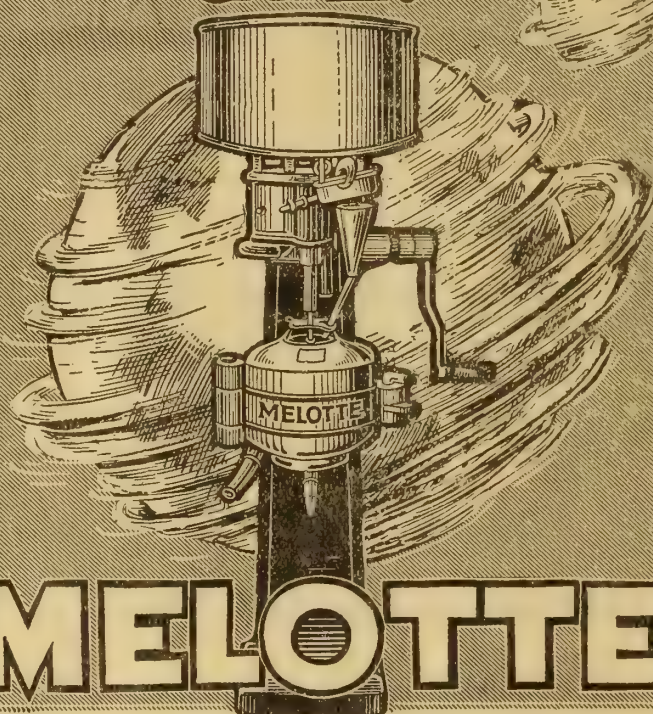
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grades shall continue to be the commercial grades until changed."

Section 42 of the Act provides:

"A Grain Standards Board shall be summoned for the establishment of commercial grades and the selection of samples thereof whenever the chief inspector or three members of the said board notify the chairman of the said board that such a course is necessary."

MAIN TROUBLE DURING FALL SEASON 1926

The main trouble during the fall season of 1926, said Mr. Macleod, had concerned the matter of grades. The average farmer would be satisfied if he could get the right grade. The speaker had never known a wrong sample to be taken from a car. All that the inspector was interested in was getting the correct grade. There was the right of appeal to the survey board, of which either the shippers or the buyer might take advantage.

Mr. Macleod pointed out that according to the act No. 1 Nor. must be "sound and clean, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel." No. 2 must be "sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 lbs. to the bushel"; and No. 3. "shall comprise all sound wheat not good enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than 56 lbs. to the bushel."

In the standard samples set for the present crop season, said Mr. Macleod, our Alberta wheat had not been represented, as the board had met on October 26th. From this circumstance arose serious subsequent difficulty.

The two most energetic members of the present Grain Standards Board, Mr. Macleod stated, are the representatives from Alberta. He called attention to the fact that any reduction in grain standards would mean a lowering of the price which our wheat commands on the world's markets, and was therefore undesirable.

WHEN THE DISSATISFACTION BEGAN

Seconding the resolution, S. J. Ewing said that there had not been much complaint of the grading this season until the standard samples arrived. Prior to that the grading which had been done on judgment had been on the whole satisfactory.

Mr. Coote's resolution was brought under discussion after considerable debate upon points of procedure and passed.

COOTE POINTS OUT SOME ANOMALIES

Speaking of the serious dissatisfaction which had arisen in regard to this year's grading, Mr. Coote said that he knew of men who obtained No. 3 early in the season who were given No. 5 after the standards samples arrived on the same quality of wheat. It was absurd, he said, to grade wheat damaged by frost by samples of wheat damaged by rust. It would be as reasonable to use a standard Leghorn in judging Plymouth Rocks. He thought that there might be some advantage in giving an Alberta name to Alberta grown wheat.

Mr. Coote said that the standard samples made up in Winnipeg as originally provided by the Standards Board were not in fact being used in Alberta. New samples had been issued to inspectors which were said to be from Alberta wheat. Yet the appeal board still had the old samples. How, then, could they arrive at satisfactory judg-

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ments? He saw no necessary conflict between the resolution of the U. F. A. Central Board and the Nanton resolution.

R. O. German, secretary of the Alberta Wheat Pool, who was invited to speak on the resolution, said that one difficulty in Alberta was that conditions differed so widely between north and south. He did not think a Pacific standards board would solve the grading problem.

Mr. Coote pointed out that an Alberta Standards Board could meet readily. North and south Alberta wheat was largely damaged by the same causes.

On motion of J. K. Sutherland, the Convention asked that a copy of the wheat grading certificate should be forwarded to the shipper; also sample of wheat graded, direct from inspection department.

WHEAT GRADING AND GLUTEN CONTENT

After a very full discussion, a resolution asking that "in future the grading of the wheat be based upon the milling qualities, and not upon the size and color of the wheat," was lost.

Speaking on the resolution, President Wood stated that millers in the United States had built up a certain demand for hard gluten wheat, and before the present tariff went into effect they gave 1 cent a bushel premium for this wheat for special binning. They got all they wanted. The tariff had limited the supply available from Canada. There could be no demand for this wheat in the States now until the price went up 42 cents, and then the price after paying the tariff would be just the ordinary price to the Canadian farmer.

In Great Britain flour from all countries was blended, and there were no customers to buy wheat on the gluten content basis at the U. S. price, and this wheat was not particularly wanted because it would have to be bought in small quantities. The proposed change in the method of grading was not only impracticable, but it could not give the results anticipated.

S. Sears thought that the present system could be reorganized to express a little better the milling value of our wheat.

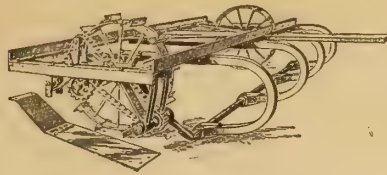
The Convention rejected a resolution proposing that the Canada Grain Act be amended to permit the Canadian Wheat Pool to grade all wheat handled by the Pool.

SPREAD BETWEEN DRY AND TOUGH GRAIN

That the spread between dry and tough grain be based on the amount of moisture the latter contains over the maximum allowed for dry grain was the substance of a resolution adopted by the delegates. It was asked that the spread be not more than 3 cents per bushel for each 1 per cent. of moisture, and that "all grain dry enough to go into warehouses be graded dry and all grain not graded dry be dried down to the maximum amount of moisture allowed."

A proposal to abolish the Grain Commission and to amend the Grain Act in such manner as to vest in the producers "full authority to elect and control another Grain Commission by and through the Pools" did not meet with the delegates' approval.

The Convention asked that the standard of moisture content be raised from 14.4 to 15 per cent., after a discussion in which Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Kennedy participated.



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2nd Generation		1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
1st Generation		2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30
Victory, No. 1 Gov't. Grade		1.15	1.15	1.20	1.15
Victory, REGAL		1.25	1.25	1.30	1.25
Victory, Registered—					
Extra, No. 1		1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
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North Dakota Grown		5.65	5.50	5.60	5.50
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(Ottawa Citizen)

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The Citizen is one of the newspapers owned by the Southam family, who publish a "string" of papers in various parts of the Dominion.—Editor.

There is a type of mind in Canada which interprets any expression of the slightest sympathy for those opposing Great Britain's policy in any part of the world, or any manifestation of doubt as to the wisdom of such policies, as a sign of anti-British feeling and an evidence of unpatriotic and reprehensible motives.

If one expresses the feeling that the present course of action in Shanghai is not the best and may lead to incalculable difficulties and even disaster, or tries to see the other side of the question as it presents itself to one not hopelessly reactionary in all things, one is accused by the arbiters of right opinions of being guilty of un-British sentiments and of being capable only of construing every British action as immoral or unworthy.

What the holders of such anachronistic ideas find themselves unable to realize is that the China of 1927 is not the China of 1880, nor of 1900, nor even of 1914, and that if war breaks out between Britain or the other powers and China, worse consequences than were ever dreamed of in the European war may follow. The Chinese can no longer be treated as somehow inferior creatures quite incapable of being dealt with on an equal footing with "white" men. The new nationalistic spirit has gripped the country, and it burns north and south, in Shanghai and Peking as well as in Hankow and Canton. The recent taking of Hangchow was less a victory for the Nationalist forces than a triumph for nationalist feeling.

If a war is brought on—and as the situation now presents itself, such a conflict seems possible—what will be the good of defending Shanghai? It may be feasible to keep Shanghai intact, but with what result? A war would inevitably unite North and South against a common enemy—and no outside nation is likely to attempt to conquer the Chinese people, even assuming it could.

Disaster would be unavoidable, and its reverberations would be felt in other parts of the world—in India, for instance. The quickest way to lose India to the British Empire is for the diehards in Britain and the "firm-handers"

SAMSON



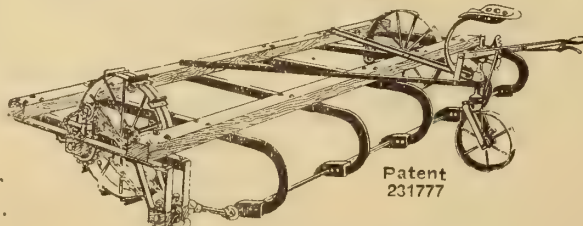
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in other parts of the Empire to continue to treat with contumely the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese and to sneer at every expression of opinion that is not 100 per cent. Jingoistic.

Patriots of Britain today point a warning finger to Shanghai. They see the folly of armed opposition to China's nationalist aims. Chinese leaders, let it be remembered, speak of the aims of the "Asiatics," not the aims of the Chinese alone. Sun Yat-sen, the national hero of modern China, as Lenin is the national hero of Russia, put the situation very significantly in one of his last speeches in 1924. He was speaking of Pan-Asiatic unity, and said:

"We Asiatics represent one-half of the whole population of the earth. Europe has but four hundred millions, whereas we Asiatics have nine hundred millions. For a minority of four hundred millions to suppress a majority of nine hundred millions is against justice and humanity. And any action contrary to justice and humanity will ultimately result in defeat."

The economic imperialists who simply see in Shanghai one more minor skirmish on the outposts of Empire, or a brave gesture on the part of a minority of Europeans against a foreign rabble, are enemies of the Empire and of the peace of the world.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

To the Editor, "The U. F. A.":

With each succeeding Convention the need for some means of preliminary discussion on the resolutions presented becomes more and more evident. Much valuable time is lost through vagueness of statement in some of the resolutions presented, and, in the case of others, the opportunity of discussion is quite insufficient to permit of intelligent judgment.

Let me give two cases in illustration. The resolution directed against any increase of expenditure in the matter of Dominion defence gave no hint of a definite standpoint from which this difficult subject could be considered. It is quite likely that some discussion before the date of the Convention would have brought out the fact that any useful action taken in this matter would have to be directed against the causes of war—or against some specific cause of war—and the resolution thus would have taken more definite form.

Again, it was quite plain that the resolution dealing with a method of giving expression to the group idea of political representation was insufficiently understood, seeing that an amendment which in no way added to, or changed its content, but served only to confuse its purpose, was adopted.

It does not remove the difficulty to send a list of the resolutions to the Locals, since there can be no criticism offered previous to the annual meeting. The subject matter of resolutions should be considered throughout the year, and some means of interchange of opinion thereon provided. If some encouragement were given to Locals to present their resolutions to the U. F. A. public through the medium of our bi-monthly journal much confusion and loss of time at the Convention might be avoided, and, not less important, the educative side of our movement more adequately recognized and brought into line.

Yours truly,

G. CHRISTIE,

Eckville.

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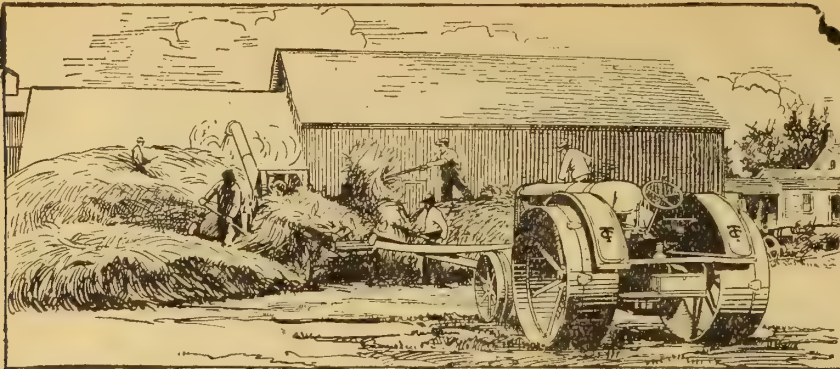
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PREMIER BROWNLEE IN CALMLY ANALYTICAL SPEECH ANSWERS CRITICS OF RAILWAY POLICY

(Continued from Page 12)

meant more in dollars and cents to the Provincial lines than the clauses objected to, and might make all the difference in the world between a profit and loss. Mr. McGillivray had pointed to several particular things upon which the Premier was agreed. The project had been bought and paid for by the people of the Province; the problem would have to be faced by all the people and the burden of taxation fall on all alike; the railway development of the north in the years to come would benefit the whole Province; and therefore the question should not be treated in any parochial manner. The Government had taken that attitude. But there were several other considerations—why had the railways been built and the bonds guaranteed? Was it because Governments take a delight in guaranteeing bonds? It had been in order to link up the great empire of the north with the rest of the Province and develop the Peace River, and in weighing the merits and demerits of the whole question that fact should not be forgotten.

WHO ARE "THE PEOPLE" OF ALBERTA?

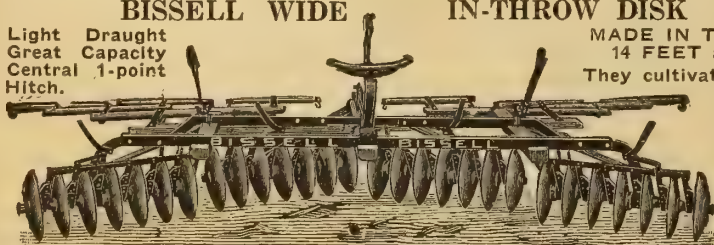
The burden would be borne by the people, as Mr. McGillivray suggested. "But who are the people," went on the Premier. "Are they a few wholesale houses in the city of Calgary, or a few manufacturers in certain other towns in the southern part of the Province, or is it not the great body of taxpayers of the Province?" The people who would meet the loss of a hundred thousand or two hundred thousand or ten hundred thousand dollars, should that be incurred, would not be the millers nor the manufacturers nor wholesalers, though these interests would pay their share, but the great mass of the people of the Province.

It had been suggested that the Government should have sold the roads. The Premier did not want to boast about his ability as a salesman, but any business carrying an annual loss of \$100,000 was not a very saleable proposition. The Government had assumed in the public interest that the best thing to do was to safeguard their investment in the first instance by securing the roads and then building them up to the point where they would be valuable from the standpoint of saleability.

The Premier analysed the argument that there had been too much haste. It had been argued that there was no evidence to show that they had gone to one company and having got their best offer had then gone to the other with that as a lever and endeavored to better it. Both principals of the two great trans-continental companies had refused to make any offer whatever, except on the solemn assurance of the Government that there would be no disclosure. Three months' notice had to be given to the C.P.R. and this having been done both companies knew that the lease would terminate at the end of that period, but during the whole three months neither company had seemed over anxious to deal. The Government, however, were faced with the question of what to do with the road at the end of that period. They had no terminals, no way of hand-

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ling any interchange of traffic, not much equipment, and these question had to be faced in a very short period of time. Neither company would furnish terminals, sell tickets, look after passenger and freight traffic unless and until an exclusive agreement was given.

COLEMAN MADE NO FURTHER MOVE

The Government could not allow traffic to be tied up to the E. D. & B. C. at the end of the period and then sit down and wait until the companies would step in and either buy or lease. The suggestion was preposterous. So when the final day approached and the situation was serious, even then the Government delayed in order to wait until Mr. Coleman came to the city on November 4th. They had an interview in which in spite of the final letter of President Beatty, Mr. Coleman preferred to make a better offer, the Government notifying him that it was still not good enough, and although Mr. Coleman was in the city and knew there could be no further delay, he made no further move and the Government was then forced to close the best deal they had received, and this they did, hoping it would not entail any undue hardship on any part of the Province and trusting that should such be the case it would be adjusted at a later date.

As Mr. Shaw had remarked this was no horse-trade, but a fair and square agreement reached through negotiation. They had decided to accept the C. N. R. agreement for several reasons. It offered a better arrangement in handling freight; the maintenance of switching crews. They had obtained a better rate, giving better returns from the large traffic in fish; lower rates to Vancouver; the opening of the line to Prince Rupert where the Wheat Pool had an elevator; these were some of the considerations which had induced them to close the deal.

Was there any discrimination in fact against cities and towns in the south? The complainants were the Boards of Trade of several large cities in the south because in shipping goods to the north country they had had to pay switching charges, and they had confused this with the freight agreement. Since when, he asked, did a switching charge become a freight rate? No matter what railway operates the lines, switching charges amounting to one-half of one per cent. per hundred pounds would always have to be paid. The Conservative leader had explained the difference between a through rate and a local rate, but SWITCHING CHARGES WERE ALWAYS ADDITIONAL WHEN GOODS HAD TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE TERMINAL TO ANOTHER. EVEN WHEN THE C. P. R. OPERATED THE LINE THE TOWNS MENTIONED AS HAVING BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN THIS AGREEMENT HAD HAD TO PAY THESE CHARGES WHEN GOODS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM THE C. P. R. TERMINALS TO THE E. D. & B. C.

That dealt with the argument of the Boards of Trade. Another complainant was J. M. Cameron, general superintendent of the Alberta Division of the C. P. R. In an interview that gentleman had stated, "The C. P. R. has no statement to make except that it does not propose to be a consenting party to any arrangement on the part of the Provincial Gov-

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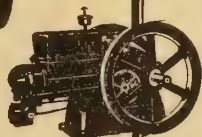
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ernment which discriminates against industries located on C. P. R. rails. There is no parallel between existing conditions and those which prevailed between July, 1920, and November, 1926. At that time the C. P. R. was relieving the owners of the railway of the burden of operating deficits and the only possible return was contributed traffic. That fact justified an exclusive traffic arrangement, but at the present time there is no reason which can be advanced why the E. D. & B. C. should not have traffic arrangements with both transcontinental railways as was the case of the A. & G. W. railway prior to November, 1926."

HUMOROUS ASPECTS OF SOME COMPLAINTS

Who else complained? Certain non-competitive points in the south had been mentioned as suffering unduly because of the exclusive agreement. The Premier gave a humorous recital of the details to the effect that during a period from January to November, 1926, Courts, which had been represented as one of the chief losers, had made only four small shipments with a freight value of \$30.40. The new sugar factory at Raymond had not shipped a single pound to Peace River since the factory opened, and the manager maintained that there would be a market for all their product nearer home for some time to come and with less overhead.

The tumult about Lethbridge losses subsided when the Premier mentioned that that city during the time mentioned had had three shipments, both ways, aggregating 980 lbs. at a freight value of \$11.24. Macleod had shipped not one single pound; Redcliff three cars of settlers' effects paid for by the Government and one load of brick. There was not one pound from Brooks; there was one piano from Okotoks, \$10.50; High River one small shipment of 190 lbs., \$2.27. Vulcan had shipped one consignment of seed wheat, 190 lbs., at \$1.40. Medicine Hat was the only place mentioned that might have a grievance, as they had shipped in that time 27 cars of flour, freight value \$2653.00. The total incoming freight value, exclusive of Medicine Hat was \$2380.18.

SAVED OVER \$8000 TO PEACE RIVER

With regard to outgoing freight traffic, wheat shipments to the coast had meant a saving of over \$8000 to the people of the Peace River, and lumber shipments had extended as far as Battleford. On livestock shipments there had been 2000 cars, every one of which had saved \$5 and \$2.50 of this had been passed on to the shipper. The whole gains to the people of the Peace River had exceeded many times the infinitesimal loss to shippers in the south. This agreement, which had been branded as the most iniquitous brand of discrimination on the North American continent, was only to maintain for one year, and was the best obtainable in the time available.

WEBSTER'S REMARKABLE DISCOVERY

Premier Brownlee created great mirth when he quoted from a daily paper a caption to the effect that ex-Mayor Webster had discovered the "missing link" in the shape of a connecting track between the C. P. R. terminal and the E. D. & B. C. which had disappeared. This great loss had been heralded

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throughout the length and breadth of the land. The facts were, however, that this switch was not an operating switch, but was maintained under a joint section agreement and as the Government had had to pay \$450 per month rental when no longer required by them, they notified the C. P. R. to that effect. This was merely laid aside, and can be replaced at any time should a new agreement with the C. P. R. be negotiated for a matter of ninety or a hundred dollars. So that after all the discovery of this missing link was seen to be only the thigh bone of the old fashioned domestic donkey.

Should the Government lease the lines they would become then what they are in fact today, a part of one or other of the great transcontinental systems. In order to sell there would have to be a purchaser. If they sold to the C. N. R. the same traffic arrangement now existing would continue. If to the C. P. R. they would revert to the former traffic arrangement. In either case there would be no difference to the people of the south. But opponents of the Government wanted them to tie up and handicap the northern roads under public ownership regardless of its effects to the people of the Province, and especially of the north, by an agreement that would, on paper at least, give certain rates to the cities of the south regardless of whether they were affected or not.

The Government were striving for the development of the north country, and it was their endeavor to secure a good financial statement so that in the event of opportunity to dispose of them they would be in a better position. Mr. McGillivray, in a speech, had pointed out that the offer of the C. P. R. had amounted only to \$60,000 a year and the annual loss on the road was \$850,000 which was increasing to perhaps a million dollars per year, and also that Sir Henry Thornton's offer contained no promise of betterment.

CAN'T SELL UNLESS THEY WANT TO BUY

The C. N. R. president's "only offer was that when the production of the Peace River district equalled an average of ten million bushels per year for three successive years the matter of a coast outlet could be considered." Mr. McGillivray had said, "Let us be practical," said the Premier, "you can't sell to the C. P. R. unless they want to buy, and you can't sell to the C. N. R. without the sanction of the Government at Ottawa, and we all know the political stumbling blocks in the way of that."

In making any offer every million dollars deducted from the capital debt of the road added that much to the taxpayer, and could not be dispensed with by the remark, "that is gone and dismissed forever." These millions would have to be found, either out of current revenue or the creation of a sinking fund to retire the bonds of the system.

COMMISSION PROPOSAL RIDICULOUS

The Premier ridiculed the Conservative leader's suggested commission of jurists who "were to be free from all shackles and who were to estimate the value of the roads with regard to their physical assets and the potential assets contingent upon the future development of the Peace River." With regard to the physical as-

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sets, the Government would know more about that at the end of one year's operation than any commission imported for the purpose. As to the potential assets with regard to the future development of the country the very best that such a commission could accomplish would be to hazard a guess, and the Premier thought it was not necessary to bring in people who did not know the country to merely make a guess at the potential future of the country.

There were good engineers at home. A joint investigation by the C. N. R. and C. P. R. engineers had shown three possible routes to the coast—the Sturgeon Lake route, the Monkman Pass route, and the Peace Pass route, either one of which would cost on a minimum traffic basis around \$13,000,000 and on a maximum basis \$80,000,000 to Prince Rupert.

A GREATER THAN MOSES

There was nothing more fanciful ever offered in the Assembly than the suggestion of the Conservative leader that should the companies refuse to purchase, the Government should go into the money markets of the world and secure the money to undertake the building of the Coast outlet. A mere matter of eighty million dollars was nothing to this modern Moses. His predecessor had smitten the rock and brought forth water, but he wanted the members to rise and salute, "For lo, a greater than Moses is here."

The Premier of B. C. had tried all these suggestions, and at the present time was endeavoring to induce the Legislature in that Province to make a grant of twenty million acres of land, and was urging that this Province should join in this effort.

They had, as suggested by the Liberal leader, to keep their feet on the ground regardless of the interests of either company. He had faith in the North Country. The next ten or twenty years would not see the end. They were of the opinion that the Coast outlet would only be successful if it was carried out as part of an immigration policy by the Dominion, but the Premier of this Province was not so sanguine as to the results of the effort of the Committee of the Dominion House as was Premier Oliver of B. C.

Perhaps it would be necessary to obtain some kind of land grant, but the Premier thought that the old principle was not good. His idea was to set aside to the Government whatever grant of land was necessary, and out of the funds derived from the sale thereof finance the railway. To grant the land direct to the Railway Company was bad in principle.

In conclusion the Premier pointed out that this agreement would be cancelled in one year if not satisfactory. They could not sit down with folded hands but must continue to work for the best interests of the Province.

CHANGE MADE IN AGREEMENT

George Webster, Calgary (Liberal), thought the Premier's remark that the agreement was only drawn out for one year must have been a slip of the tongue. This drew forth the information that a subsequent modification had

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been made of the original three year agreement.

Mr. Webster declared he was getting tired of the continuous charges that the late Liberal Government was responsible for Alberta's railway situation. Fifty per cent. of the people of the Province, he said, were dissatisfied with the traffic agreement. The Government had bonded new extensions at the rate of \$30,000 per mile, while the late Government had bonded the original roads at \$20,000. The Pembina Valley Railway which was being built for the same purpose as the E. D. & B. C., namely the benefit of the settlers, had cost already \$500,000 of the \$775,000 appropriation. The Minister of Railways corrected Mr. Webster when he was trying to show how much the shipper of a car of oats would lose by the new agreement, by stating that the cost of shipping oats would be exactly the same as before.

LABOR AND FARMERS VOTE DOWN AMENDMENT

Mr. Webster then moved an amendment, to delay the measure until conferences had been held, and the vote on this amendment followed, being supported by Liberals and Conservatives and opposed by Farmers and Labor.

Hugh Allen, Peace River (U. F. A.), contended that the E. D. & B. C. Railway had been wished on the people of the north, who had been looking in another direction for relief. The thinking had been done for them in Edmonton, and he believed that the building of that road had retarded the development of the north for many years to come. The people of the Peace River had always had to pay higher rates on grain than any other district in Canada. They had secured some modification through the efforts of this Government and it was essential to that great country that these low rates should be maintained.

The people in the north were as well informed as the people of the south, yet they had raised no protest with regard to the agreement. The country up there had the world's record for sending railway delegations, but they must have been satisfied with this. Mr. Allen humorously challenged the leaders to state whether they had any communications from adherents in the north, to which Mr. Shaw replied that perhaps the people up there had not yet heard of the conditions, while Mr. McGillivray smilingly informed the member that he refused to file his private correspondence with the member for Peace River. Mr. Allen thought that this was a public matter.

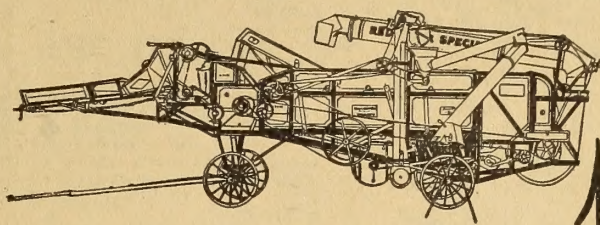
MOVES TO REFER TO RAILWAY COMMISSION

John Irwin, Calgary (Conservative), moved an amendment to refer the rates agreement to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and defer the bill meantime. Mr. McGillivray spoke in favor of this amendment, quoting from the Railway Act to show that this was logical.

Premier Brownlee pointed out that the whole debate on the agreement had really been out of order, as the bill before the Assembly was concerned with the ratification of the purchase of the road, and this had been sanctioned by the previous Legislature. All this bill did was to confirm that action, and approve of the expenditures for that purpose. Full debate had been allowed because

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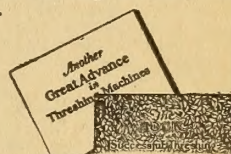
Now it is a 5 shaker machine—a 25% increase in shaker capacity. It's the right size for use on larger farms; it has also the capacity to handle the runs of custom threshermen and farmer companies.

Only a moderate sized gang is needed to thresh with it. Hyatt Roller Bearings—Alemite-Zerk Lubrication at every main bearing point make power requirements very low.

This thresher, like all others of the Red River Special Line, is built with Armco Ingot Iron, the great rust resisting metal. Like every other Red River Special it is equipped with the famous 4 Threshermen, the most efficient combination of machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw, and the N. & S. Hart Special Tilting Feeder, that makes good feeding sure and the cylinder quickly get-at-able.

However you thresh, you will want to look over our new threshing book—"The Book of Successful Threshing." It gives more of the facts of threshing with this and other machines—the other book "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines" deals with the machines themselves. You can use them both. We will gladly send you copies on receipt of the coupon.

These Books
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For You



NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY,
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Please send me the books on Threshing.

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My tractor is a _____ size _____ make _____

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FOR SALE — THREE-FURROW DISC
Plow (Cockshutt), in good condition;
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Alta. G. W. Cordell.

BROME AND RYE GRASS SEED MIXED—
Ten cents per pound; quantity limited.
H. E. Jinks, Craigmyle.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPING-
ton Cockerels. The pick of the bunch.
\$2.50 each. M. B. Marr, Millet, Alta.

UNIVERSITY 222 WHEAT NOW LICENSED

under the name of Red Bobs 222. We are now receiving from the Grande Prairie District a car of this wheat which grades No. 1 Northern—shows a germination of 99 per cent. in six days, and weighs 67½ lbs. to the bushel. This is the best wheat we have seen this year. Priced at \$3.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Edmonton. Sacks are 20c extra. Discount of 5 per cent. to Wheat Pool members. Apply to Geo. F. Emerson, president and manager, Growers' Association, P. O. Box 743, Edmonton. We will not be responsible for orders sent to one J. E. Horwood, who is not a member and has no connection with the Growers' Association.

SEED AND FEED

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—

With a slight sprinkling of yellow blossom. Thoroughly cleaned and scarified. Government grade No. 1. Sacked f.o.b. Tofield, 12½ cents per lb. Kallal Bros., Tofield, Alta.

FIRST GENERATION REGISTERED BANNER OATS—

Product of 19 years' hand selection. Pure and clean. Balance of lot about 150 bushels. In 3-bushel sealed sacks at \$6.00 per sack; 10 sacks or over at \$5.70. Henry G. Young, Millet, Alta.

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON FEED AND

Seed Oats, in carload lots. Write Paul Meyer, Secretary Stanmore U. F. A., Stanmore, Alta.

FOR SALE—TWO CARS FEED OATS AND

three cars Wild Hay. Jos. Stauffer, Olds, Alta.

FOR SALE—2000 BUSHELS SEED OATS

—Banner; 93 per cent. germination; no wild oats; 70 cents. J. D. Rae, Dalemead, Alta.

SELLING—200 BUSHELS MIXED BROME

and Rye Grass Seed. Government tested; no noxious weeds; germination 80 per cent. Price \$6 per cwt. I. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

FOR SALE—100 TONS WILD HAY, IN

stack. C. Wolferstan, Alix, Alberta. Phone Mirror 509.

TIMOTHY SEED—SACKED, HARDY, NO.

1, of Peace River origin; 100 lbs., \$9.00; 1,000 lbs., \$80.00. Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie, Alta.

RENFREW WHEAT—ALBERTA UNIVERSITY,

control sample certificate 66-3949; grade No. 1; germination 98 per cent.; 6.3 average over Marquis (Press Bulletin); clean, sacked, \$2.25 bushel; discount large orders. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. Phone 109.

SELLING—FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN

field peas, germination 98 per cent. \$2.75 per bushel; sacks 10c. Miller & Clemons, Rockyford, Alta.

RENFREW AND UNIVERSITY 222. EM-

erson Kicker cleaned. \$2.00 per bushel. Sacks extra. C. Edwards, Delia, Alta.

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Alfalfa will do well on any soil in Alberta that will grow good wheat if the right seed is used. Why not grow some of this best of all forages now that you can secure ALBERTA GROWN GRIMM seed of known hardiness direct from the growers? Give us a trial. Patronize home industry. Do not use seed of unknown, southern or eastern origin at any price. We quote REGISTERED grade in sealed sacks wholesale in 1000 lb. lots, 32c, and small lots retail, 42c per pound. Other grades at proportionally lower prices.

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at
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CLEANING AND GRADING PLANT
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

A limited quantity of choice Registered and Extra No. 1 Banner and Victory oats and Marquis wheat for sale.

High germination, clean and true to type.

For prices and particulars apply to

W. J. STEPHEN
Field Crops Commissioner
Department of Agriculture
Edmonton.

RENFREW WHEAT—PURE AND CLEAN. Germination 100 per cent. in 6 days. Price \$2.00 per bushel, sacks included. John Rozmabel, Viking, Alta.

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERATION: grown on breaking. Extra No. 1, certificate 65-780; field inspected; germination test 98; Carter disc cleaned. \$2 bushel, including sacks. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland.

FLAX—CLEANED FOR SEED. \$2.50 BUS. For feed \$2 bus. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland.

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION RED BOBS 222 Seed Wheat. Developed at the University of Alberta. Government graded and tested; grown on clean summerfallow. Address all communications to the secretary. J. E. Horwood, Box 4051, Strathcona, Alta.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD GOLD RAIN Oats; germination uncleaned 82 per cent. Price, cleaned, 75 cents, f.o.b. S. C. Riddle, Carstairs.

4TH GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT—Germination 98 in 12 days. \$1.50 bushel. Renfrew, germination test 95 in 12 days. \$3.00 bushel; government inspected. Mathias Lang, Earlie, Alberta.

FOR SALE, WHEAT POOL MEMBERS only—222 wheat, cleaned with Carter disc; \$2.00 per bushel, sack included. Mrs. John L. Gray, Tofield, Alta. Rte 3

GENUINE PURE RENFREW WHEAT

A few days later than Marquis, but higher yielding in most districts.

Field inspected. Certificate No. 66-2404. No. 1 seed.

Price \$2.10 per bushel; sacks free. Or \$2.50 per bushel, inspected, sealed and certified by Dominion Seed Branch.

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SEED Oats 89c Per Bus.

Banner 3 bus. sacks at 20c
Victory Special offerings of
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Alasman price. Shipment from
Write for special any McKenzie House.
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WRITE FOR OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED catalogue and price list of new, winter caught "Northern Lakes" fish. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

FAMOUS COLD LAKE WHITEFISH. 8½c; Pickerel 7c; Jackfish 5½c. Z. A. Lefebvre, St. Paul, Alta.

\$100 for \$1

That sounds like a good investment, doesn't it? Here's how it works out. Take this Ad. and \$1.00 to your dealer and get a large can of Mickelson's Ready-Rodo Liquid, my latest and best gopher poison. This will properly treat 1½ gallons of your own grain, enough to kill all the gophers on 200 acres of land. Thus you will save at least \$100.00 worth of crop from destruction by gophers. No other gopher poison will get you such sure results—so don't accept any substitute. If your dealer can't supply you, send me your dollar and get the genuine Ready-Rodo Liquid, postpaid, bearing my signature.

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Anton Mickelson Co., Ltd., 148 Smith St., Winnipeg; also Mfrs. of the famous Blue Cross Stock Remedies.

of the importance of the question, but nothing would be gained while waiting for the judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners. It was not the Government's place to take their own actions to the Board of Railway Commissioners. That was the duty of those who felt that they were discriminated against.

L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal), speaking as a member of the north, endorsed the action of the Government in securing control of the roads. They wanted stability in rates, however, and the lines should be taken out of politics. He adjourned the debate.

Only Four Members Favor Amendment to E. D. & B. C. Bill

Debate on Second Reading Is Anti-Climax—Assembly Has Important Debate on Weed Eradication

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 11.—Debate on the second reading of the E. D. & B. C. and Central Canada Railway bill terminated Friday afternoon. The vote on Mr. Irwin's motion was peculiar, the Assembly dividing on non-party lines, Messrs. Shaw, Webster, McGillivray and Irwin voting for the amendment, all others present voting against it. The vote was: for, 4; against, 44. Mr. Duggan, Edmonton, was paired with N. S. Smith, of Olds, and Col. Weaver, who was out, returned too late to vote.

L. A. Giroux, Grouard, continued the debate and V. W. Smith was the only other speaker.

After the Minister of Railways had spoken, the vote was called for, and the bill received its second reading without division.

[Owing to lack of space the important speech of the Minister of Railways cannot be printed at adequate length in this issue. It will be published, with Mr. Giroux's remarks in the next number (March 23rd), as it contains important facts and figures cited in reply to the criticisms of George Webster and other speakers.—Editor.]

CRITICISE BILL
RE NOXIOUS WEEDS

A bill to amend the Noxious Weeds Act was dealt with in committee. This bill is intended to divide weeds into two classes. The first must be destroyed at once, and without any limitation as to cost; in respect to the second, which are destroyed in accordance with the procedure of the old act, there is a limitation of cost to \$160 per quarter section.

Objection was taken by a number of Farmer members to the inclusion of blue lettuce in the first category. This weed, it was contended, was found even on sod plowing, and to apply the drastic measures provided in the act would entail undue hardship on many farmers. Other farmers objected to the putting of laws on the statute book which it was impossible to enforce. Others criticised the inspectors and their methods. There was talk of joy rides and other incidents.

George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, resented criticism of his weed inspectors. They were honest, conscientious men, giving their very best to the work of inspection. He was wrath at the farmers for the opposition to the proposed amendments, and moved that all clauses from 2 to 9 be struck out. After being remonstrated with by Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Shaw, the Minister's wrath was assuaged, and he consented to let the clauses stand for conference.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS FROM PEACE RIVER

More than 3,600,000 bushels of grain, most of it wheat, was shipped this season from the territory tributary to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway in the Peace River country. This is the heaviest grain shipping season in the history of that railway.

LIVESTOCK

RED POLLED CATTLE—I HAVE ESTABLISHED a carefully selected small herd of pure bred Red Polled cattle on my farm, 12 miles east of Didsbury. Present offering one 2-year-old and one yearling bull. Real dual purpose stock; splendid individuals. Prices \$100 and \$75 respectively. G. A. Burns, Phone 503, Didsbury, Alta.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED BELGIAN Stallion, for reasonable price. Th. Cornelis, Mayerthorpe, Alta.

FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Mares, 2, 5, 6 years old; broke; two in lot to good Clyde horse. Papers right. Lewis E. Stanley, Landonville, Alta.

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION (8649), weight 2000; sound, sure foal getter, \$500. F. W. Hobson, Big Spring, Alta.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HERD OF GRADE Red Polled cows and heifers, 17 years breeding for milk, with registered bulls. T. H. Howes, Millet, Alta.

POULTRY

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM HEAVY laying strain Single Comb Rhode Island Red stock. \$1.00 per setting of 13; in lots of 5 or more, 75c. Miller & Clemons, Rockyford, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS —Parks' strain (trapped for 35 years), raised from \$50 trio; also from Guild's and Higginbotham's best pens, by the Hick's method. Parents' records 200 to 314 eggs. Hicks' formulas for raising baby chicks free with each order. Feeding only twice daily eliminating sickness and losses in hens' soft shelled eggs and egg eating. Cockerels from \$3 to \$5; 10 per cent off for 2 or more. Eggs \$2.50 per 13; 100 per cent. hatch warranted. Everything money back guaranteed. Julius Kachel, Trochu Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—FROM REAL BRED- to-lay Barred Rocks. Good strain. Pullets laying since November. 15 eggs \$1.50; 50, \$4.00. Mrs. I. Lorentson, Bindloss, Alberta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK Leghorns. Exhibition production cockerels. Baby chicks. Eggs. Mating list. Wetherall, 3619 13A Street west, Calgary.

SELLING—SINGLE C. WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels; pure bred to lay stock; \$2, or 3 for \$5. From registered stock. \$5 each. Pen of 10 hens with a cockerel from registered stock, \$15. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Toffield, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS —Martin strain. \$3.00, \$5.00. Ernest Kronier, Freedom P. O., Alberta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS From females (from Martin's best Dorcas' matings with records of 200 to 267). Pens headed by prize winning males. Price 20c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

JUBILEE INCUBATORS. SOL HOT OIL Brooders. Royal Coal Brooders Freight prepaid anywhere in the west. Write for quotations and catalogue. A. I. Johnson & Co., Ltd., 844 Cambie St., Vancouver.

BUY BABY CHICKS—THE PROFIT WITH poultry is made with buying chicks from high producing hens. British Columbia Breeders hold the highest official records in the world and their hens produce chicks that develop by proper care rapidly into pullets and great layers. Great layers produce more eggs and more eggs means more Profit and bigger Profit can be made with buying your chicks from E. C. So write us today and we sell you reliable chicks at fair prices. Canadian Poultry World, 500 Beatty St., Vancouver B. C.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN BABY Chicks at 20c each until the 10th of May, 18c each after that date. Also hatching eggs from the same stock at 8c each. All prices f.o.b. Fenn. Leslie Legg, Fenn, Alta.

WANTED—PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS and baby chicks. M. Schmaltz, Belseker, Alta.

The Classified Section

RATE—3 cents per word per insertion.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS—S. C. Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock. For April hatch chicks, \$35 per hundred; for May hatch chicks, \$30 per hundred; for June hatch chicks, \$25 per hundred. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; \$10.00 per hundred. C. P. R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR R. C. RHODE Island Red eggs and baby chicks. Select R.O.P. pens and range flock. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN Hatching Eggs. Female from same flock as third prize pen in Alberta laying contest. Male from 264-egg hen. Price 20c each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

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From my R.O.P. and Registered Barred Rock Hens.

\$3.50 and \$5 each.
A few good pullets and breeding hens to spare at reasonable prices.

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FENN ALBERTA

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JOHN DEERE TRIPLE ENGINE GANG—Breaker bottoms, for sale, also horse attachment; or would trade for three or four disc plow. Wilson Bros., Byemoor, Alta.

NEW PORTABLE SAWMILLS—LATEST design and construction; ready to ship. Terms, \$200 cash, balance arranged. Maple Leaf Steel Mills Limited, 201 Bank of Toronto Bldg., Edmonton, Alberta.

16-RUN DEERING SINGLE DISC DRILL, in good condition, \$50. 16-inch Oliver Sulky Plow, stubble bottom, high lift, \$25; f.o.b. Three Hills. J. B. McCubbin, Ghost Pine Creek, Alta.

BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH, ONLY ONE on the market. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta.

NURSERY STOCK

EXPERIMENTS HAVE PROVEN THAT certain plums, cherries, apples and crabs can be grown and ripened in Alberta. And while the tops of these trees will be the same wherever grown, if grafted on tender roots they will kill out in test winters. If you want a list of trees, grafted on hardy native roots, grown 150 miles north of the International Boundary, for planting this spring, send me your address. John Glambek, Milo, Alta.

NORTHERN GROWN TESTED SEEDS—Loganberry, 10c; rhubarb, dill, cress, turnips, winter onion, poppy, candytuft, English marigolds, 5c; Southernwood (old man) cuttings, 35c 100, postpaid. Mrs. Francis Fox, Onion Lake, Sask.

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WHY BE OVERWEIGHT? FULL PARTIC- ulars of a safe, sure way to reduce sent for \$1.00 and self-addressed envelope. No drugs. Mrs. J. D. Hamlin, Box 82, Macleod, Alberta.

PILES WITH CONSTIPATION REMEDIED. Cause removed. Personal treatment necessary. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary

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MUSKRATS, BADGERS, WEASELS, COY- otes are now fetching very high prices. Ship to manufacturers and obtain best returns on your fur and eliminate the middleman's profit. Edmonton Furriers, 10761 Jasper Ave, Edmonton.

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BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, millwork, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B. C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get better quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers Mutual Lumber Co., Ltd., Bekins Bldg., Vancouver B. C. Capital: \$100,000.00. Bankers: Royal Bank.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, poles, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C.

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TAMARAC AND WILLOW POSTS—WRITE for prices. E. Parr, Meanook, Alta.

FARM LANDS

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA offers an opportunity for farmers in the new Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District where schools, churches, coal mines, rural telephones, and splendid roads already exist. A well settled community, no pioneering. The district is cut by three branch railway lines. Land sold on crop payments, at \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Water payments spread over fifty years. Applicants must have own equipment and qualifications of farm experience. This is a proposition for real farmers who appreciate the value of irrigation as crop insurance. State fully what equipment you have and your experience. Apply, Colonization Manager, 117 Alberta Government Bldg., Lethbridge, Alberta.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE SCOTCH SHORT- horn herd. Sixteen cows and heifers; ten calves; herd bull "Brownvale Reserve," by "Brownvale." Would consider letting on shares to competent and reliable party. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson, Alta.

GOOD WESTERN FARMS WANTED FOR Eastern and American buyers. E. G. Macpherson, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD ranch for sale. Cash price. Particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

GARMENTS & HOUSEHOLD GOODS of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.

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GOPHERS KILLED WITH "POISON GAS" —A teaspoonful of "Cyanogas" Powder in the burrow does it. The "poison gas" goes after the gophers—and gets them. No failures, no apparatus, no bait, not dangerous. Prepare now for your spring "offensive." For particulars write your Municipal Officer, or National Drug & Chemical Company, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon or Winnipeg.

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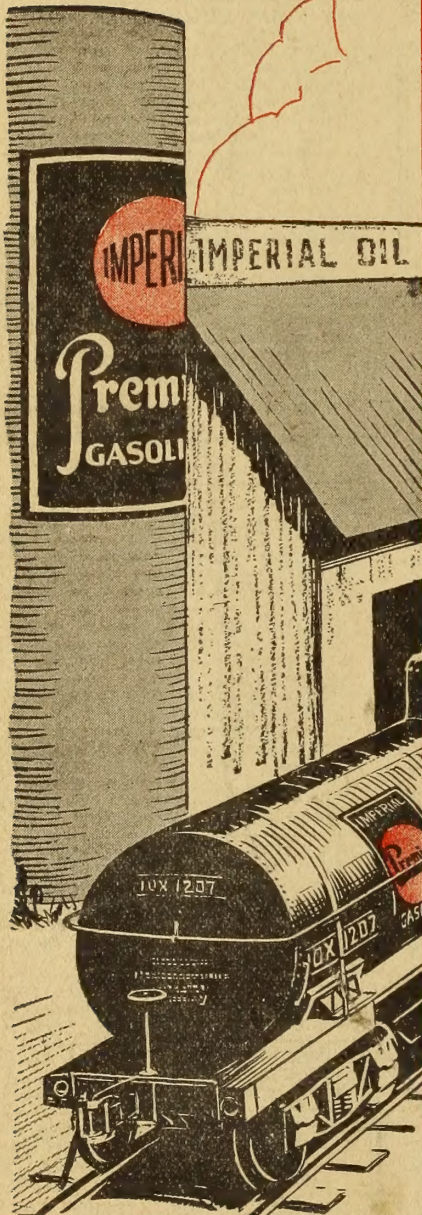
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